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THE ANTIQUITIES, GENEALOGY AND HISTORICAL
MATTER ILLUSTRATING THE HISTORY
OF THE

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations

A HISTORICAL MAGAZINE FOR THE PEOPLE

*A record of our customs and of men,
For twelve full score years and ten.*

JAMES N. ARNOLD, EDITOR

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THE Narragansett Historical Register.

A Historical Magazine for the People.

NARRAGANSETT PUB. CO. PUBLISHERS.	{ Terms : \$2 per annum }	JAMES N. ARNOLD, EDITOR.
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VOL. VII. PROVIDENCE, R. I., April, 1889. No. 2.

THE RHODE ISLAND EMIGRATION TO NOVA SCOTIA.

By Ray Greene Huling, A. M., New Bedford, Mass.

RHODE ISLANDERS emigrating to Nova Scotia? How is that? We are not unacquainted with migrations from our little state, — all too small from the outset to contain the adventurous spirit of her sons. Now they carry our well known names to spread over Long Island and the Jerseys. Again, they colonize the western hills of the Bay State, and move northward to the Green Mountains. Then they flock to the banks of the Hudson and the ill-fated valley of Wyoming. Central New York abounds with their descendants, and of the later waves of migration to the remoter states and the Pacific slope there is no need to speak. "Westward the star of empire takes its way," says Bancroft, and the Rhode Islander seems ever to have had his eye upon that luminary.

But when did a colony turn eastward to Nova Scotia? Ah yes! They must have been a group of Tories, paying by exile and loss of estates the penalty for adherence to King George in the terrible days of the Revolution. Some such there were from the southern counties of the state, it is true, but I cannot learn that they united in any settlement in Nova Scotia.

No! The colony of which I speak left the parent stock when all were alike loyal to the sovereign of Great Britain, — indeed at just the juncture when it was the proudest boast of every New Englander that he was a British subject. For there were almost then sounding on the air the cannon which announced the fall of the *fleur-de-lis* over all America and the universal rule upon this western land of English law and Saxon civilization. These colonists went out not by compulsion but by free choice, and indeed upon an urgent invitation. Their aim was simply to open new homes, as had their fathers, in a new land and on richer soil.

One of the saddest episodes in the long struggle for supremacy between the French and the English on this continent was the expatriation of the Acadians. Longfellow in his *Evangeline* has told us, with a poet's license, all the melancholy story, — and even more. Our historical reading has, no doubt, explained the sad necessity of the step as a military precaution, but the pictures limned by the poet grow even brighter as our eye rest upon the scenes described.

“This is the forest primeval. The murmuring pines and
the hemlocks,
Bearded with moss, and in garments green, indistinct in
the twilight,
Stand like the Druids of eld, with voices sad and prophetic,
Stand like harpers hoar, with beards that rest on their
bosoms.

Loud from his rocky caverns, the deep voiced neighboring
ocean,

Speaks, and in accents disconsolate answers the wails of
the forest.

* * * * *

In the Acadian land, on the shores of the Basin of Minas,
Distant, secluded, still, the little village of Grand-Pre
Lay in the fruitful valley. Vast meadows stretched to the
eastward,

Giving the village its name, and pasture to flocks without
number.

Dikes, that the hands of the farmers had raised with labors
incessant,

Shut out the turbulent tides; but at stated seasons the
flood-gates

Opened, and welcomed the sea to wander at will o'er the
meadows.

West and south there were fields of flax, and orchards and
cornfields

Spreading afar and unfenced o'er the plain; and away to
the northward

Blomidon rose, and the forests old; and aloft on the moun-
tains

Sea fogs pitched their tents, and mists from the mighty
Atlantic

Looked on the happy valley, but ne'er from their station
descended."

Such pictures as these it was that attracted to Acadia, with-
in five years after the expulsion of the French inhabitants,
the nucleus of the colony from Rhode Island, of which this
paper treats.

The country comprising the Maritime Provinces was in the hands of the French and the English by turns until the year 1713, when by the Peace of Utrecht Acadia was ceded by France to Great Britain, in whose possession it has ever since remained. For many years later, however, the only English in the district were the troops at the various posts scattered over the country and a few civilians connected with the government, and with the supply of the army. The inhabitants of Nova Scotia were chiefly French farmers and fishermen, living mainly about the Minas Basin and on the Annapolis River. Over these the English government maintained but a feeble control. In 1749 the English themselves laid the foundation for a settlement on the beautiful and capacious harbor of Chebucto and named it Halifax. A jealousy soon sprang up between these English settlers and their French neighbors, the nearest of whom were at Pisiquid, now Windsor, some forty-five miles away. Soon war was renewed between the English and the French Governments, during which both the Acadian settlers and the Indians in Nova Scotia, though professedly neutral, were found in ardent sympathy with the enemy. Blood and religion were stronger than political relations. The Acadians repeatedly refused to take the oath of allegiance to the British Crown, except one so modified as to exclude service against the French. Moreover, the restless young spirits among them, either openly or in disguise, were found engaged with the Canadians and Indians in forays against the English. The English Governor, Charles Lawrence, clearly saw that the Acadian settlements on the Annapolis and the Basin of Minas offered a constant rendezvous for attack upon the feeble settlement of Halifax, and determined upon the forcible removal of the French to the southern colonies, with such dispersion of them as would effectually prevent their concerted return. To accomplish this required

hasty and secret preparations. No word was sent even to the Home Government though the two Admirals on the station were consulted. Seizing an opportune moment when a New England force under Lieut. Col. John Winslow was at hand, brought thither for the capture of the French forts at the head of the Bay of Fundy, Governor Lawrence instructed his officers to collect the Acadians in the whole region, prevent any from escaping and put all on board transports which would be provided. Families were to be kept together as far as possible. The work was done by Winslow at Grand-Pre and that neighborhood, and by Capt. Murray at Pisiquid. The blow fell early in September 1755, and was made by the New England troops as light as their orders permitted. After a little waiting, in order to bring in the men who had fled to the woods, the vessels sailed bearing three thousand souls from home and native land to various points along the coast in what is now the United States. To preclude a return the houses about Grand-Pre, certainly, were burned, but elsewhere the work seems to have been less complete.

The government at Halifax had now its will. The mass of the Acadian settlers had been driven from their homes, the houses and barns had been fired, and the stock slaughtered or left to become wild. The scattered remnant of the farmers and fishermen were hiding in the woods, or had hurried to the Indian camps, or else had taken refuge with the French upon the St. Lawrence. The rich dike lands lay without care, the orchards were of no use to man, the uplands bore no crops. Some of the fairest spots Nature had planted upon the Atlantic, rendered fairer by the improvements of man for more than a century, were now relapsing to wilderness because of neglect. Settlers, therefore, were earnestly looked for, — settlers whose allegiance should be undoubted, and

whose right arms might ever be ready for service in the wars of Britain.

The Home Government desired that the vacant lands should be distributed among disbanded soldiers, but Governor Lawrence strenuously opposed this. A soldier himself, he maintained that no class of persons was by previous training so unfitted to become the founders of a new country as soldiers. Every soldier who had come to Halifax, he added from his personal observation, had either returned to England or become a dramseller. The new settlers must be men of a different type.

To this sensible remonstrance the Lords of Trade acceded. Governor Lawrence was left free to pursue his own plans for the peopling of the despoiled farms. With excellent judgment the Governor turned for help to the stout-hearted colonists at the southwest, by whose valor and perseverance so much of the work of winning new France for the British Crown had been accomplished. A proclamation was adopted in Council Oct. 12, 1758, relating to the settlement of the vacated French lands. Printed descriptions were circulated in which the advantages of the soil were highly praised.

The Governor announced that he was ready to receive proposals for the settlement of this region, containing "one hundred thousand acres of intervale plow lands, producing wheat, rye, barley, oats, hemp, flax, etc., which have been cultivated for than a hundred years past and never fail of crops nor need manuring. Also more than one hundred thousand acres of upland, cleared and stocked with English grass, planted with orchards, gardens etc. These lands with good husbandry produce often two loads of hay to the acre. The wild and unimproved lands adjoining to the above are well timbered and wooded with beech, black birch, ash, oak,

pine, fir etc. All these lands are so intermixed that every single farmer may have a proportionate quantity of plowland grass land and wood land, and all are situated about the Bay of Fundi upon rivers navigable for ships of burthen."

Throughout New England, and especially south-eastern New England, this flattering proclamation excited great interest. There were enough old soldiers of the French Wars, who had seen service at Louisburg and Fort Cumberland, or had been the agents in expelling the Acadian farmers, to confirm by word of mouth the accuracy of the statements made in the proclamation. Consequently the Nova Scotian agent at Boston, Thomas Hancock, (the uncle of John Hancock of Revolutionary fame), then the richest and most influential merchant of the town, soon had several propositions to submit to Governor Lawrence. There were numerous settlers ready to come, but as the proclamation had been silent on all points except the quality of the land, his Excellency was required to state in explicit terms, the nature of the constitution, the protection to be afforded to the civil and religious liberties of the subject, and the extent of the elective franchise of the people. There had been too much of stern conflict upon these points by the people of New England for such considerations to be ignored.

Their answer was soon ready for them. Jan. 11, 1759, Governor Lawrence sent forth from the Council Chamber at Halifax, a second proclamation, - a most important state paper, which, as it contains the solemn assurance of the Government on the points named above, has been not inaptly styled, says Judge Haliburton, the Charter of Nova Scotia. It is worth quoting in full.

“ By his Excellency Charles Lawrence, Esq., Captain General and Governor-in-chief, in and over his Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia, or Acadia, in America, Vice Admiral of the same, etc., etc.

“ Whereas since the issuing of the proclamation dated the 12th., day of Oct. 1758, relative to settling the vacant lands in this Province, I have been informed by Thomas Hancock, Esq., Agent for the affairs of Nova Scotia, at Boston, that sundry applications have been made to him in consequence thereof, by persons who are desirous of settling the said lands, and of knowing what particular encouragement the Government will give them, whether any allowance of provisions will be given at their first settlement, what quantity of land will be given to each person, what quit rents they are to pay, what the constitution of the Government is, whether any, and what taxes are to be paid, and whether they will be allowed the free exercise of their religion? I have therefore thought fit, with the advice of his Majesty's Council, to issue this proclamation, hereby declaring, in answer to the said enquiries, that by his Majesty's Royal instructions, I am empowered to make grants on the following proportions:

That townships are to consist of one hundred thousand acres of land, that they do include the best and most profitable land, and also that they do comprehend such rivers as may be at or near such settlement and to extend as far up into the Country as conveniently may be, taking in a necessary part of the sea-coast. That the quantities of land granted will be in proportion to the abilities of the planter to settle, cultivate, and enclose the same. That one hundred acres of wild wood land will be allowed to every person, being master or mistress of a family, for himself or herself, and fifty acres for every white or black man, woman, or child, of which such

person's family shall consist at the actual time of making the grant, subject to the payment of a quit rent of one shilling sterling per annum for every fifty acres; such quit rent to commence at the expiration of ten years from the date of each grant, and to be paid for his Majesty's use to his Receiver General, at Halifax, or to his Deputy on the spot.

"That the grantees will be obliged by their said grants to plant, cultivate, improve, or enclose, one third part of their lands within the space of ten years, another third part within the space of twenty years and the remaining third part within the space of thirty years, from the date of their grants. That no one person can possess more than one thousand acres by grant, on his or their own name.

"That every grantee, upon giving proof that he or she has fulfilled the terms and conditions of his or her grants, shall be entitled to another grant in the proportion and upon the conditions above mentioned. That the Government of Nova Scotia is constituted like those of the neighbouring Colonies; the Legislature consisting of a Governor, Council, and House of Assembly, and every township, as soon as it shall consist of fifty families, will be entitled to send two Representatives to the General Assembly. The Courts of Justice are also constituted in like manner with those of the Massachusetts, Connecticut, and other Northern Colonies. That as to the article of religion full liberty of conscience, both of his Majesty's royal instructions and a late act of the General Assembly of this Province, is secured to persons of all persuasions, Papists excepted, as may more fully appear by the following abstract of the said act, viz: -

'Protestants dissenting from the Church of England, whether they be Calvinists, Lutherans, Quakers, or under

what denomination soever, shall have free liberty of conscience, and may erect and build Meeting Houses for public worship, and may choose and elect Ministers for the carrying on divine service, and administration of the sacrament, according to their several opinions, and all contracts made between their Ministers and congregations for the support of their Ministry, are hereby declared valid, and shall have their full force and effect according to the tenor and conditions thereof, and all such Dissenters shall be excused from any rates or taxes to be made or levied for the support of the Established Church of England.'

"That no taxes have hitherto been laid upon his Majesty's subjects within this Province, nor are there any fees of office taken upon issuing the grants of land..

"That I am not authorized to issue any bounty of provisions; and I do hereby declare that I am ready to lay out the lands and make grants immediately under the conditions above described, and to receive and transmit to the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, in order that the same may be laid before his Majesty for approbation, such further proposals as may be offered by any body of people, for settling an entire township under other conditions that they may conceive more advantages to the undertakers.

"That forts are established in the neighborhood of the lands proposed to be settled, and are garrisoned by his Majesty's troops, with a view of giving all manner of aid and protection to the settlers, if hereafter there should be need.

Given in the Council Chamber at Halifax, this 11th., day of January, 1759, in the 32nd. year of His Majesty's reign.

(Signed.)

CHARLES LAWRENCE. "

The significance of this document in one respect must have struck the attention of all who are Rhode Islanders in spirit; I refer to its lofty sentiments with regard to liberty of conscience. The inhabitants of Nova Scotia in succeeding periods have had reason to be grateful to these colonists of 1760 for having elicited such satisfactory pledges from the royal government that no abridgement of their religious privileges should be suffered in consequence of their removal. And Governor Lawrence himself builded better than he knew when he gave his sanction to measures so liberal. The single exception to complete religious toleration, — in the case of the Roman Catholics, — was never, so far as I can learn, made practically grievous to any individuals. Certainly there have always been French Catholics within the province and considerable emigrations of Scotch and Irish Catholics have at times been encouraged. The spirit of the community has been tuned to a key even higher than the letter of their ancient law.

The proclamation of Governor Lawrence was favorably received in New England, and led to active steps toward emigration. In April, 1759, agents from a number of persons in Connecticut and Rhode Island who designed to become settlers on the Bay of Fundy came to Halifax. They were Major Robert Dennison and Messrs. Jonathan Harris, Joseph Otis and James Fuller from Connecticut, and Mr. John Hicks from Rhode Island. A Council was held at the house of Governor Lawrence at which these gentlemen were in attendance. They put several questions to the board respecting the terms of the proposed grants, and received very encouraging answers.

As they were the first applicants they were promised some aid from government for the poorer families. The vessels

belonging to the Province were to be at the service of the settlers to bring them with their stock and furniture to Nova Scotia. Arms were to be supplied for a small number and protection by block houses and garrisons. Furthermore the government expressly engaged that the settlers should not be subjected to impressment.

The agents were highly pleased with the results of the conference and desired to be shown the lands upon which settlement was proposed. They were sent to the Basin of Minas on the armed scow *Halifax*, attended by Charles Morris, a member of the Council and Chief Land Surveyor of the Province. An officer of artillery with eight soldiers served as guard for the party.

In May the agents returned to Halifax, after having viewed the vacant lands from which the French farmers had so rudely been torn. So well satisfied were they with their inspection that immediate arrangements were made to secure the grants of land. The four gentlemen from Connecticut who represented 330 signers to an agreement for settlement, proposed to take up a township adjoining the river Gaspereaux including the great marshes, the Grand Pre of Longfellow's story, and constituting the present township of Horton. This township of 100,000 acres was to be given in fee simple, subject to the proposed quit-rent, to 200 families. Block-houses were to be built and garrisoned for their defence. Fifty families of the number were to have from government an allowance of one bushel of corn to each person per month or an equivalent in other grain. This was to continue for one year. These families were also furnished arms and ammunition for defence. All the people with their movables, stock, etc., were to be transported at the expense of the government.

There was also made an agreement for 150 families to settle 100.000 acres on the river Canard to the westward upon the same terms. This township was named Cornwallis. Formal grants of Horton and Cornwallis passed the seal of the Province on May 21. 1759.

At the same time Mr. John Hicks from Rhode Island, and a Mr. Amos Fuller (possibly the James Fuller of Connecticut named above, though Murdoch gives the name Amos) desired the Governor and Council to reserve land for them and their constituents at Pisiquid on the north side of the river. (So says Murdoch. The settlement was made upon the west side also.) They engaged to settle fifty families in 1759 and fifty more in 1760 on the same terms as were accorded to Horton and Cornwallis. This was agreed to, and July 21, 1759 a formal grant was made of 50.000 acres between the river Pisiquid and the town of Horton. Of this tract a long range of mountains forms the rear, a gradually sloping upland the centre, and a border of marsh the front. To this township the name Falmouth was given, and here was the home of a part of the first settlers from Rhode Island.

That summer of 1759 was not a season of entire peace in Nova Scotia. During this very month of July a party of French and Indians, about a hundred in number, appeared before Fort Edward at Pisiquid and continued there some days, but departed without an engagement. The same month a party of committee men inspecting lands near Cape Sable was fired upon by the same or a similar band of foes. Three fishing vessels were captured off Canso by the Acadian French. Even across the harbor from Halifax and within sight of the citadel, two persons had been murdered, while numbers of the enemy had been seen lurking about Lunenburg and Fort Sackville. In view of these facts the Government postponed

the new settlements along the Basin of Minas to the following spring. But additional settlements, chiefly by men from Massachusetts, were projected at Chignecto and Cobequid in the north, and at Granville and Annapolis in the south of the province.

The succeeding autumn brought to Governor Lawrence and to New England the joyful tidings of the fall of Quebec, though their joy was shadowed by the death of the gallant Wolfe at the very moment of victory. The French were not yet wholly vanquished, it is true, but had retired upon Montreal. Yet their influence along the lower St. Lawrence and in the Maritime Provinces was nearly gone. Within eighteen months thereafter, there was concluded at Halifax a solemn treaty of peace with the leading chiefs of the Micmacs, by which they transferred their allegiance from France to England, and ceased to be an annoyance to the province.

The first settlers from Rhode Island arrived in the spring of 1760. Haliburton says there arrived from Rhode Island four schooners carrying one hundred settlers. I am inclined to think, however, that the earliest to arrive were the persons referred to in the following document.

"List of Settlers brought from Newport Rhode Island to Falmouth Nov. in the Sloop Sally. Jona. Lovatt, Master, in May, 1760.

	Persons	
Benjamin Sanford & family	7	£ 8, 15, 0
Nathaniel Reynolds, do.	4	5, 0, 0
Samuel Bentley, do.	2	2, 10, 0
James Hervie, do.	5	6. 5, 0
James Smith, do.	6	7, 10, 0
John Chambers, do.	1	1, 5, 0
James Weeden, do.	6	7, 10, 0

Joshua Sanford,	do.	3	3, 15, 0
John Hervie,	do.	1	1, 5, 0

In the whole 35 persons

35 persons at £1, 5, 0., each is £43, 15, 0.

These are to Certify that the above is a true and perfect list of the settlers brought to the township of Falmouth in the Sloop Sally and of the numbers of tneir families as appears by the of the several persons therein named.

(No signature.)

List of settlers brought from Newport in Rhode Island to Falmouth in the Sloop Lydia, Saml Toby Master, in May, 1760.

Benjamin Burdin & family	3 persons.
Caleb Lake	do 7 "
Henry Tucker	do. 3 "
Jams Mosher	do. 8 "

23 persons at £1, 5, 0 each is £28, 15, 0 "

(The above copy was kindly made for me by Thomas B. Akins Esq., of Halifax.)

This document is in the handwriting of Isaac Deschamps, then Government Agent and Magistrate at Fort Edward, across the river from the Rhode Island settlements. He was ever a firm friend of the Rhode Islanders and often represented them in the Provincial Assembly. Subsequently he rose to the dignity of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Province. The paper is evidently a memorandum of the bills presented by the masters of the vessels for services in transporting the immigrants. An extended search has thus far failed to bring to light other similar lists, which must have existed.

The names, except that of Chambers, will readily be recognized as common family names in the Island towns of our state and the mainland towns near by. Indeed the same is true of a large proportion of the names of persons to whom lots were granted in the townships of Falmouth and Newport. Lists of these are subjoined in an appendix. They purport to have been made in the first year of settlement, but undoubtedly contain names added subsequently as new settlers arrived.

On arrival the Rhode Island men separated into two settlements, one on the north side of the Pisiquid and St. Croix, and the other on the west side of the former river. For a year both settlements were called Falmouth, one being termed East Falmouth, and the other West Falmouth. First let us follow the fortunes of the latter, which finally had the original name all to itself.

The first proprietors' meeting was held June 10, 1760. The location is styled "Falmouth on the west side of the Pisiquid river." The chairman was Shubael Dimock, a Baptist from Mansfield, Connecticut, who, finding himself uncomfortable at home by reason of his religious belief, had joined the Rhode Islanders. (He afterwards went to reside at Newport, N. S., where he died in 1781 at the age of 73.) The clerk was Abner Hall. Three committee-men were chosen to manage affairs: Wignall Cole, Abner Hall, and David Randall. At the outset 200 acres were laid out for a common, 60 acres for a town, (i. e. a village), and a certain tract for a public cemetery. Each man had a half-acre town lot, a six-acre lot, a ten-acre marsh lot, a farm lot, and two wood lots. One of these was from 100 to 200 acres in size quite accessible, the other contained about 400 acres back on Horton Mountain.

The settlement grew steadily although not with the rapidity of the more open and level towns of Horton and Cornwallis. In the early autumn after their arrival, the settlers learned of the capitulation of the French forces at Montreal, by which all prospect of further war was prevented. It was late in the season, however, when the farmers had come, and the crops for the first year were scanty. Yet by the opening of winter, the President of the Council could write to the Board of Trade at London thus :

“ I have the satisfaction to acquaint your Lordships that the townships of Horton, Cornwallis, and Falmouth are so well established that everything bears a hopeful appearance; as soon as these townships were laid out by the Surveyor, palesaded (sic) forts were erected in each of them by order of the late Governor with room to secure all the inhabitants, who were formed into a militia to join what troops could be spared to oppose any attempts that might be formed against them by Indian tribes, which had not then surrendered, and bodies of French inhabitants who were hovering about the country. After the necessary business, the proper season coming on they were employed in gathering hay for the winter. One thousand tons were provided for Horton, five hundred for Cornwallis, and six hundred for Falmouth, and about this time they put some corn and roots into the ground, and began to build their houses.”

(Charles Lawrence, by whose wisdom and kind services the New Englanders had been induced to come to Nova Scotia, had died suddenly in October, 1760, before he had seen the full fruition of his generous plans.)

In Falmouth the upland was in very good condition for planting and was much more extensive than the marsh. The dike-lands were at this time in very poor condition. In 1755

the dikes had been cut in some places to discourage the return of the Acadians, but the most serious harm had been done by an extraordinary storm in November 1759, which had made breaches in nearly all the dikes, and overflowed the drained marshes with salt tides five feet higher than were ever seen there before. Governor Lawrence had begun repairs before his death, and the work was continued by his successor. Subsequently vastly larger areas were reclaimed by the English than the French had ever tried to drain.

Fortunately we have the means of looking upon the physical features of Falmouth with much the same vision as that of the early settlers. Under date of Jan. 9, 1762, Charles Morris, the Chief Surveyor previously mentioned, made to the Government an extended report upon the condition of the various townships of the province. Here is what he says about Falmouth. (Mss. in Province Library at Halifax.)

“ This township was granted to one hundred proprietors, of which eighty families are at present settled, containing 350 persons. The settlement was begun in 1760. Several other grants of the lands adjoining have been granted and added to this township, so that the whole will consist of one hundred and fifty proprietors or shares. This township contains about 2500 acres of marsh land. [Judge Haliburton says 1184 acres of diked marsh in 1828.] and 3,000 acres of cleared upland, the proprietors having divided the cleared land and improvable land into lots. It amounts to about eighty acres to each share. The other parts of the township being the termination of two long ranges of mountains is broken mountain and steep precipices and mostly unimprovable lands. These inhabitants have imported large quantities of cattle and have this year cut hay sufficient for supporting them, but the excessive drought of the summer has blasted

most of their corn. The river Pisiquid running through this town is navigable for sloops to all the settlements, there being three fathom at high water for six miles. The town is situated in the centre of the settlements. The woods having suffered at the same time as Horton, the growth of timber is small, of the same kind as Horton."

In another place he explains this last allusion as follows:

"In Horton the natural growth is spruce, fir, white birch, poplar and white pine. The growth of timber is small, the woods having been levelled by fire about fifty years since."

The river Pisiquid, now called the Avon, as it flows out between Falmouth and Windsor, receives the St. Croix. By the union is formed a broad basin some two miles wide, across which at low tide men have been known to wade, but which at high tide contains from fifty to sixty feet of reddish muddy water, having during the flood a current inward strong enough to bear "three-masters" up stream. To the northward of this basin a part of the Rhode Island men had chosen their farms including the thirteen families who came in the sloops Sally and Lydia. Their first landing place, now called Avondale, is a flourishing ship-building village, abounding in Rhode Island names. As we have said, the settlement was first called East Falmouth, but in 1761 it received with the formal grant of the township, a new name, Newport, which it still retains. The tradition prevails that this name was given in honor of the old home of the settlers in Rhode Island, but this explanation, though so natural, is certainly incorrect, as is shown by the following letter.

(For a copy of this letter, I am indebted to David Allison, LL. D. Superintendent of Education for Nova Scotia, a native of Newport, from whom numerous courtesies have been received.)

Halifax, March 31, 1761.

Sir:

Capt. Maloney, upon the application of the Inhabitants of Horton and Cornwallis, is to return to New London to take in provisions, but half his lading. He is then to proceed to Newport to take in provision for East and West Falmouth. He has orders to take Dr. Ellis and family and effects and one Mr. Mather, [this name is somewhat uncertain], if they are ready.

The Inhabitants of East Falmouth have petitioned to be set off as a distinct town and it has been mentioned in Council, but nothing conclusive done. There is an objection because of the fewness of proprietors, but if they will consent to have an addition of 20 rights, a sufficient quantity of land being added to that end, I believe they may obtain it. I have proposed to have it named Newport, from my Lord Newport, a friend of Mr. Belcher's, and which I believe will be agreeable to the people if they think it will be of advantage to them. I think the addition of 20 shares will be no disadvantage, as they have land equivalent. You can inform yourself of their opinion on this head.

I shall endeavor to send the iron by the vessel bringing the provision.

I am obliged to you for the assistance you gave my son among the inhabitants.

It will not be long before you will be here and then I will fully inform you of the other affairs, till when I am, in haste,

Sir, your most obt servant,

C. Morris,

(Surveyor General)

To Isaac Deschamps, Esq.

Fort Edward.

This same gentleman in the report of Jan. 9, 1762, previously mentioned, gives a description of the 58,000 acres to which the name Newport was affixed:

"This township, granted to seventy proprietors, began its settlement in 1761. (He must refer to the grant of 1761. The settlement began previous to June 1760.) The present number of families is sixty, containing about 240 persons. They imported a sufficient number of neat cattle and have this summer cut hay sufficient for them. They have also raised a considerable quantity of English grain, but not enough to subsist them, being cut short by the drought. They have but little improved land in proportion to the other townships. It contains about 1,000 acres of marsh land and 600 acres of cleared lands. This township contains in proportion to its bigness a greater quantity of improvable lands than any of the fore-mentioned townships. The soil in general is rich and great part free from stones; it is heavy timbered, not having suffered by fire, as the others neighboring. Its natural growth is fir, pine, spruce, oak, beach, (sic) birch, etc. The river Conetcook runs through the middle of this township, navigable for sloops at high water for ten miles, and on the southern end the river St. Croix, navigable for four miles."

The names of the grantees of Newport are given in the appendix. Among them are a dozen or more which are plainly not of Rhode Island origin. It will be remembered that Mr. Morris spoke in his letter of "an addition of 20 rights" to the original settlement. The great mass of the names, however, are the same as are well known now in the southern counties of our state. Perhaps the most interesting single name is that of "William Hallyburton," for he was the great-grandfather of Judge Thomas C. Haliburton, the

distinguished Nova Scotian historian and humorist, better known as "Sam Slick."

[Since it is not generally known that this family is of Rhode Island origin, let me here insert a copy of a certificate now existing in Newport, R. I., which is conclusive on this point.

“ Newport, Rhode Island, }
September 15th, 1762. }

This may Certify all it may Concern that I the Subscriber did sometime in the Fall of the year 1760 draw a memorandum (for Mrs. Sarah Wright late deceased) of several Bequests, &c., which she was minded to make, But any of the Particutars I do not really Remember.

William Hallyburton.

I further add, the said Memorandum was drawn at the Request and Desire of the said Sarah Wright.

Newport } Newport,
to wit. } Sept. 15th day, A. D. 1762.

Personally appeared the above-named William Hallyburton and made Solemn Oath to the Truth of the above said Evidence and Signed the same.

Taken and Sworn to the Day and Date above said.

Before me,

John Davis Jr.,
Justice of the Peace."

It is interesting in this connection to note that among those who removed to Halifax from Newport, R. I., at the close of the Revolution, was a Dr. John Haliburton, father of the late Sir Brenton Haliburton, Chief Justice of Nova Scotia at his death in 1865.]

The records of Newport, still extant, show the same procedure in general as on the other side of the river. The proprietors held their first meeting on June 9, 1760, one day

earlier than at Falmouth proper. James Weeden was chosen moderator and Zerobabel Waitecoat clerk. Captain Edward York, Joseph Baley and Benjamin Sanford were chosen a committee to regulate affairs. A month later they ran out "town lots," providing for a compact village at what is now Avondale. Subsequently other villages have sprung up, but none of large size. The neighboring town of Windsor, clustering about Fort Edward, became the business centre for Newport and Falmouth, as well as for its own township. The settlers at Newport, as also at Falmouth, made provision for a school, and for religion, in their division of lands. Each proprietor appears to have had by allotment some 500 acres, partly marsh, partly upland, and largely woodland, besides six acres in the proposed "town." Much of this land, however, was not improved for many years.

The township has had a quiet and peaceful development as a farming region, with some ship building and some quarrying of "plaster." Being the nearest fertile district to Halifax, it has always had a ready market for such products as were needed by a garrison town, especially for horses and hay. The marsh lands are apparently of inexhaustible fertility and the uplands of good quality. To the settlers of Rhode Island origin have been added numerous others of English, Scotch, and Scotch-Irish descent, all a worthy stock for the upbuilding of a new country. The names of Mosher, Simpson, Smith, Sanford, and Knowles are still common and prominent. The faces to be seen on the hillsides are the exact counterparts of those in our own rural districts. Indeed in riding over the pleasant hills of both Newport and Falmouth, everything reminded me of certain parts of my native state, except the beds of the rivers. For here we have nothing like the Avon, the ancient Pisiquid, at low tide, a broad

slimy chasm, forty to fifty feet deep, lined everywhere with a reddish ooze. It was when gazing on this spectacle from Windsor, that Charles Dudley Warner declared that he never understood before how much water added to a river.

There is still a third township on the Bay of Fundy which had its origin in a colony from Rhode Island, but of this I cannot speak at length. It is the town of Sackville in New Brunswick, lying on a part of the famous Tantemar marshes, "the granary of Nova Scotia." Some twenty five families had settled there in the summer of 1761 and the other grantees were expected by Mr Morris to arrive in the spring of 1762, as many of them had been down the previous year to build houses in preparation for their families. There is at Halifax in the Province Library a "List of the Subscribers for the Township lying on the Tantemar River, Represented by Benjamin Thurber, Cyprian Sterry, and Edmund Jenckes from Providence in Rhodisland," which list is given in the appendix. The 154 names upon it are nearly all common in the northern towns of Rhode Island. Probably most of them represent actual settlers, who were at Sackville for a time, if not permanently. For the settlement at this point had a somewhat different history from those of which we have spoken. There was, for instance, a whole Baptist Church in Swansea, Massachusetts, that emigrated bodily, under the leadership of the pastor, Nathan Mason, to Sackville in 1763 and after a residence there of eight years returned to its former abode. Moreover, when the War for Independence broke out, many of the settlers at Sackville and Cumberland sympathized so strongly with their brethren in the revolting colonies, that they joined the patriots in arms, and in consequence lost their homes, as the Province remained loyal to King George. Yet, I am told, the majority

of the population of the township today is of New England ancestry. As I rode through Sackville upon the train, I got a glimpse of Mt. Allison University, and Mt. Allison Ladies' College, institutions for higher education, which give some hint of the prosperity of the township and of the type of character prevailing among its residents. Rhode Island has no reason to be ashamed of her representatives at the head of the Bay of Fundy.

Of individual reminiscences relating to the period of the immigration of 1760, little can now be obtained. Not many of that first generation became prominent above their fellows in matters that have interest for succeeding generations. There was, indeed, but one of the Rhode Island settlers whom I should care to follow personally in this paper, and in that one I hope to find you sharing a hearty interest.

His name was Henry Alline. (As to spelling, the name is variously written Alline, Allin, and Allen.) Although he died of consumption at the early age of 36 years, he had meantime revolutionized the religious condition of his adopted land and had cleared the way for men of a different type to build strong and sure. Indeed his services had earned for him the title of the Whitefield of Nova Scotia.

Henry Alline was born in Newport, R. I., June 14, 1748. His father and mother, William and Rebecca Alline, appear not to have been of the Rhode Island family of similar name, but by their son are said to have been born and brought up in Boston, where he had numerous relatives. The boy Henry was but twelve years old on that summer in 1760 when with his father's family he clambered over the sloop's side and landed in the red mud of the Pisiquid at Falmouth. In his journal, marvellously constructed in a short-hand that is well

nigh a cipher, he has told us how his boyish fears were stirred by the frequent rumors that the Indians were about rising, and by the occasional coming of the Micmacs themselves, with their faces made hideous by war paint, to declare that the English should not settle in their country.

At an early age he became the subject of very strong religious impressions. Fear of death and the judgement constantly haunted him. Yet for twenty years he lived a miserable life under the terrors of the law and the lash of an accusing conscience, but stubborn and unyielding. In his twenty-seventh year for the first time he obtained light and learned to hope in Christ. Through the prayerful study of the bible, and the reading of religious books, he then obtained more correct views of his own character, and the disposition of God to save repentant sinners. When finally enabled to rest firmly upon the atonement of Jesus Christ, his joy in the possession of pardon became as intense as his depression under a sense of guilt had previously been. "Oh! the astonishing wonders of His grace," he exclaimed, "and the ocean of redeeming love. Millions and millions of praise to His name! And oh! the unspeakable wisdom and beauty of the glorious plan of life and salvation." The emotional type of his religious life, so evident in these quotations, was never changed. It was the key at once to the extent and the character of his whole work.

At this time he attempted to take passage for New England in order to secure the education necessary to enable him to preach the gospel. It was, however, at the outbreak of the Revolution, and communication was not easy. He returned to Falmouth and soon commenced to address his friends and neighbors. For three years he preached almost daily, confining his meetings to the neighboring townships,

and meeting with much hardship and opposition. In 1779 he was regularly ordained, and thereafter roamed through the length and breadth of the lower provinces, on horseback in summer and on snowshoes in winter, visiting every English speaking settlement, and everywhere arousing intense excitement, which took practical form in breaking up old church establishments and forming new societies. In August 1783, he found himself doomed for the grave, and started upon a journey to New England and a milder climate. On the way he preached as opportunity offered, but was overtaken by the destroyer while still in New Hampshire, and died at North Hampton in that state Feb. 2, 1784, without having reached the longed for refuge with relatives at Boston. His young life seemed fairly to have burned out with the intensity of its own fires.

Henry Alline was not an educated man; nor yet was he illiterate, for from the age of nine he was a devoted reader of thoughtful books. His journal shows evidence of great intellectual activity, and, indeed, of marked natural gifts for the pursuit of philosophy. Yet he was too fully absorbed in his religious work to devote much time to study or to literary composition. The most important of his literary productions are two books published after his death. The one is "*Hymns and Spiritual Songs*," a collection of nearly five hundred original hymns, which had reached a third edition in 1797. The other is his "*Life and Journal*," published at Boston in 1806. Both display genuine power, but need to be judged by the standard of his day, rather than by the criteria of our own highly favored age.

The first effect of Alline's religious efforts certainly appeared to be more largely for evil than for good. He broke in upon the settled congregations of the day with a deter-

mined purpose to disturb the existing ecclesiastical relations and this purpose was accomplished, even to painful results. Families were divided ; old neighbors became fierce enemies ; old churches became disintegrated, and new organizations took their places.

But there were reasons why such pioneer work in religion was needed. The churches of the provinces were then apparently at a very low ebb spiritually. If we may believe John Wesley, the clergymen of the Church of England in this region were not all worthy of their appointment. In 1780 that divine wrote to the Bishop of London as follows :

“ Your Lordship observes there are three ministers in that country (Newfoundland) already. True, my lord ; but what are three to watch over the souls in that extensive country. Suppose there were three score of such missionaries in the country ; could I in conscience recommend these souls to their care ? Do they take care of their own souls ? If they do, (I speak with concern) I fear they are almost the only missionaries in America that do. My lord, I do not speak rashly ; I have been in America, and so have several with whom I have lately conversed, and both I and they know what manner of men the greatest part of these are. They are men who neither have the power of religion, nor the form ; men that lay no claim to piety, nor even decency.”

(Smith's Methodism in Eastern British America.)

These are serious statements to be made by a clergyman about fellow preachers in the same communion. Possibly they did not apply to the eight of this denomination then in Nova Scotia. But it is certain that after nine years of labor along the Basin of Minas, Rev. Joseph Bennett, the resident missionary, had but 48 communicants in a population of fully a thousand Protestants.

The Presbyterianism of that day, moreover, lacked the life and fervor which now give it such aggressive zeal. Most of the New England settlers are said to have been Congregationalists, who had come out of the New England churches at a time when the absence of religious earnestness in them is a matter of well known history.

On every side, therefore, Alline found religious apathy, indifference, and formality, where he looked for vital and practical religion. Social services were rarely held. In 1782 one of the solid men of Liverpool, N. S., prominent in the Congregational church there, wrote in his journal thus: (Smith's Methodism in Eastern British America.)

"A religious meeting was held at my house in the evening; a large concourse of people, I believe nearly one hundred and fifty, attended; which is till of late a very strange thing in this place, such a meeting having scarcely been known since the settlement of it, till since Mr. Alline was here."

The disturbance of these cold and formal church relations could not be an unmixed evil; indeed, it was a necessary condition of genuine religious progress. Few men could have done the work better than Alline. "To the one extreme of cold religious doctrine he opposed the other extreme of feeling. His religion was a religion of feeling. His writings glow with it." The rapture he had felt when conscious of pardon he assumed to be the test of religion in himself and others. He appealed incessantly to the feelings of his hearers. "He dwelt upon the greatness and glory of Christ, his compassion, his humiliation, his bleeding love, his joy in saving sinners; or else mourning over the insensibility of those whom he addressed he sought to alarm them into feeling." He enforced his teachings with affectionate earnestness, and throughout all his toils and hardships displayed an elevated cheerfulness

and joy. He was a good singer, fervent in prayer, and possessed of a copious flow of language. This is evinced not only by his printed sermons, but by the book of hymns which he composed. Many of the young men who flocked to him as leader, and who were converted and joined him in the ministry, were of the same type. Passing from settlement to settlement, "like religious knight-errants," they made, as was natural, a profound impression. The slumbers of the churches were thoroughly disturbed and the members were led to active effort.

Alline's doctrinal views appear to have been fragmentary and but slightly systematized. He saw in the plainest narratives and announcements of Scripture marvellous allegories. He was indeed a mystic, but amid all his extravagances of opinion his eminent and uniform piety showed that he "loved God out of a pure heart fervently."

No distinct organization now exists as the result of the work of Alline and his colleagues. The movement was an offshoot of the great New Light movement which followed the preaching of Whitefield in America, and in which Rhode Island had no small share. Alline's followers were grouped into churches resembling the Congregationalist bodies of New England; but little attention was paid to order or discipline, and as a consequence these organizations failed to be permanent. In process of time the larger number of the New Light preachers and their adherents, who had been awakened under Alline's preaching and influence, became Baptists and were gathered into churches of that faith and order. A few became leaders among the Methodists. Certain it is that to the pioneer work of Alline and his fellow laborers the Baptist denomination owes not only its numerical predominance in the fertile valleys of Nova Scotia, but

also the earnest, active type of practical religion which characterizes it in that province. An appropriate gift, therefore, was Henry Alline from the land of John Clarke and Roger Williams to the colony at the north.

Of the descendants of the Rhode Island founders of Nova Scotia, many have honorably distinguished themselves in public and commercial life. The most eminent literary representatives of the blood now living are doubtless Thomas B. Akins, Record Commissioner at Halifax and editor of the Archives of Nova Scotia, and Edward Young, LL. D., now U. S. Consul at Windsor, N. S., but long connected with the Treasury Department at Washington. Nicholas Mosher, Esq., of Newport, was one of the pioneer ship-builders of Nova Scotia, who represented his township in the Legislature, and was a man of most extensive influence. The Northups of Falmouth, have also been prominent. Jeremiah, the original settler, was the first member of the Provincial Assembly from that township. His son John was for many years a leading merchant of Halifax. A grandson of the latter, the late Jeremiah Northup, was Senator of the Dominion of Canada for Nova Scotia. Edward Albro, Esq., is an aged and prominent hardware merchant in Halifax. At Sackville, the descendants of Valentine Esterbrooks have ever been numerous and influential; some thirty of the name are now upon the voting list. A grandson of Eliphalet Reed still lives at the age of ninety years and more, to encourage his two sons in their work as Christian ministers. Dr. Edward A. Bowser, the distinguished professor of mathematics at Rutgers College, a native of Sackville, has a Rhode Island ancestry. It is now evident, also, that we can add to this list the genial and witty Thomas C. Haliburton who died in 1865, having been thirteen years a Judge in Nova Scotia and six years a Member

of Parliament in London, the author of "Sam Slick" and also of a "History of Noya Scotia." Thus Rhode Island can claim to have furnished the stock from which Canada has developed her finest literary flower.

In closing, let me allude to the interesting field opened by a knowledge of this emigration to our Rhode Island genealogists. The proprietors' records and probate records relating to the three townships of Falmouth, Newport, and Sackville, together with the lists of grantees and other lists of various periods found at Halifax, afford abundant ground for research respecting families and individuals who went thither. In some cases there is documentary evidence concerning Rhode Islanders who never left this colony. For example, on the Falmouth records I found an interesting page about a controversey relating to 43 acres of land in Charlestown, R. I., in which Capt. Edward York, of Falmouth, his wife Hannah, her father John Larkin, and her brother John Larkin, Jr. all figured. At Windsor I found a power of attorney signed by Christopher Allen of North Kingstown in 1761, and also the will of Edward Church of Little Compton, probated the same year. None of these, except Capt. York and his wife, were ever residents of Nova Scotia. Occasional references appear to the names of relatives in Rhode Island. I need not enlarge upon the value of such clues in the search for missing links.

I must, in a word more, allude to the aid rendered me in my hasty examination by several gentlemen and one lady upon the field. These are, in particular, Dr. David Allison and Mr. Thomas B. Akins of Halifax, Mr. C. W. Knowles and Dr. Edward Young of Windsor, Miss. Margaret Young of Falmouth, and Mr. William H. Knowles and Rev. John A. Mosher of Newport. These all, except Dr. Allison, share

in a Rhode Island ancestry; and all, without exception, merit the kindest thoughts of their kindred in Rhode Island for their generous service to a stranger, who bore no claim to their favor save his birth in the city of Roger Williams, and his deep interest in the land from which their fathers came.

APPENDIX.

I.

List of Persons to whom Town Lots were assigned at Falmouth Nov. 15, 1760. Taken from the Proprietors' Records.

(It is possible that some of these names were added at a later date.)

Henry Dennie Denson	1	Joseph Wilson	14	
“	2	Jabez Harrington	15	
Henry Maturin Denson	3	Luke Horswell	16	
Henry Maturin Denson	}	4 Joseph Steel	17	
John Denson		Perry Borden	18	
“	5	John Shaver	19	
Timothy Saunders	6	Meeting Minister's Lot	20	
Lucy Denson	7	Alex. McCullough	21	
Nehemiah Wood	8	Adam McCullough	22	
Edw. Ellis Watmouth	9	Ebenezer Millet	23	
James H. Watmouth	10	George Lyde	24	
Edmund Michenor	11	Thos. Akin	25	
Michel Michenor	}	12 Moses Marsters	}	26
Matthew Michenor		Martha Dyer		
Abel Michenor	13	Edward York	27	

Ichabod Stoddard	28	Benj. Gerrish, Esq.	61
“	29	Jonathan Davison	62
Wignul Cole		William Shey	63
“	30	Jona. Marsters	64
Thos. Woodworth	31	Jesse Crossman	65
Stephen Akin	32	Benj Salter	66
John Lovelass		John Meacham	67
John Steele	33	David Randall	68
John Hicks	34	Dan'l Hovey, Jr.	69
Abraham Wheeler	35	Eleazer Doane	70
Constant Church	36	Sam. Brow	71
Edward Church	37	William Wood	72
Terence Fitzpatrick	38	Peter Shaw	
Benoni Sweet	39	William Nevil Wolesley	73
Edw. Manchester		Abr. Marsters	74
Church of England Lot	40	Benj. Hicks	75
Walter Manning	41	Wm. Nevil Wolesley 1-2	76
John Gray	42	Fred'k. Delks Hore	77
Benj. Thurber	43	“	78
Chris. Dewey	44	Charles Proctor	79
Samuel Davison		John Hicks	80
John Davison	45	John Hicks Jr.	
William Allen	46	St. John Broderick	81
Mary Paysant	47	Samuel Broderick	82
James Wilson	48	Amos Wenman	83
Peter Shaw	49	William Shey	84
Condemned	50 to 54	Joseph Baley	85
Alex. Grant	55	Edward York	
Jere Northup	56	Dan'l Greeno	86
Joseph Northup	57	Benj. Gerrish	87
David Randall	58	Joseph Gooding	88
Cyprian Davison		Benj. Meyer	89
F. T. Muller	59	J. R. Muller	90
Joseph Jess	60	Shubael Dimock	91

61	John Simpson	92	William Church	100
62	Alex. Grant	93	Fork of River	
63	David Pake	94	Zach. Chase	1
64	Condemned	95	Nath. Reynolds	2
65	Abner Hall	96	Edw. Humblehatch	3
66	Barnabas Hall	97	Lieut. DesBarres	4
67	Abner Hall	98	School Lot	5
68	Thomas Parker		Henry Lyon	6
69	Amos Owen	99	John Almand	7

 II.

Grantees of the Township of Newport, N. S., 1761, as entered upon the Proprietors' Records. Taken from an article in the Hants Journal contributed by Mr. Joseph Allison.

73	Joseph Bailey	Jonathan Babcock
74	Benjamin Sanford	Daniel Wier
75	Joshua Sanford	Jeremiah Baker
76	Benjamin Reynolds	Silas Weaver
77	Caleb Lake	James Card
78	James Mosher	Stephen Macumber
79	James Harvie	Levi Irish
80	John Woolhaber	Ichabod Macumber
81	Peter Shey	Cornelius Potter
82	Samuel Bentley	William Albro
83	James Smith	Samuel Brenton
84	James Simpson	Benjamin Wilcocks
85	Arnold Shaw	Michael Fish
86	Samuel Albro	John Wood

Joseph Sanford
 Elisha Clark
 John Slocum
 Jonathan Rogers
 John Gosbee
 Zerobable Wastcoat
 Robert Wastcoat
 Benjamin Borden
 Richard Card
 James Weeden
 Stephen Chapman
 Gilbert Stuart
 John Chambers
 John Harvie
 George Mumford
 John Shaw
 Edward Ellis
 Encom Sanford
 Joseph Straight
 Henry Knowles
 Robert Wastcoat Sr.
 Stukely Wastcoat
 John Jeffers

Daniel Dimock
 James York
 James Juhan
 George Brightman
 John Woodman
 Joseph Wilson
 Edward Church
 Archibald Harvie
 Samuel Borden
 William Allen
 William Hallyburton
 Daniel Sanford
 Aaron Butts
 Moses De Les Dernier
 Gideon De Les Dernier
 Peter Bourgeois
 Jonathan Card
 Abel Michener
 James Harvie Jr.
 Isaac Deschamps
 Benjamin Walley
 Amos Walley

 III.

"The List of the Subscribers for the Township Lying on Tantimar River, Represented by Benjamin Thurber, Cyprian Sterry and Edmund Jinks, from Providence in Rhodisland." Taken from records in the Province Library at Halifax. The date is probably 1761, but possibly 1760.

Jos. Olney
 John Jenckes
 Solo. Wheat
 Benj'n Thurber
 Cyprian Sterry
 Edmund Jenckes
 David Burr
 Jos. Tower
 Seth Luther
 Jno. Young
 Sam Thurber
 Jacob Whitman
 Edmund Tripp
 David Waters
 William Sheldon
 Dan'l Wear
 Rich'd Brown
 Volintine Easterbrooks
 Charles Olney
 Thos. Field
 Thos. Bowen
 Jona. Jenckes
 Step. Jenckes
 James Olney
 Wm. Brown
 Sam'l Lethredge
 Gershom Holden
 Sam'l Currey
 John Foster
 Sam'l Clark
 Nathan Case
 Eben'r Robins

Wm. Clark
 Jona. Olney
 Wm. Ford
 Sam'l Wetherby
 Step. Angel
 Peleg Williams
 Jona. Allen
 Peter Randal
 John Tripp
 Nath Day
 John Malavery
 Noah Whitman
 Nath Bucklin
 Noah Mason
 Rob't Sterry

The above
 mentioned names for
 One share and a half.

47
 23 1-2

 70 1-2

Elisha Hopkins
 Wm. Walcott
 David Alberson
 ✓ Rob't Potter
 Dan'l Wilcocks
 John Mullin
 Robt Woodward
 Peter Bateman

Daniel Thurber	Sam'l Toogood
Daniel Cahoon	Jos. Olney, Jr.
Chas. Symons	Wm. Whipple
Benj. Gorman	David Wilbur
John Howland	Oliver Casey
Nathan Jenckes	Elisha Smith
David Tift	Nathan Case Jr.
Jos. Brown	Charles Angel
Gideon Smith	Jos. Taylor
Jos. Hawkins	Oliver Man
Sarah Cottle	Moses Man
Isaac Cole	W. Whipple, Jr.
Obediah King	Wm. Phillips
Thos. Woodward	Benj. Robinson
Rob't Foster	Jona. Pike
Jer. Brownel	George Wear
Nath'l Finney	Edward Giles
John Dexter	John Smith
Steph. Carpenter -	Gilbert Samons
Levi Potter	Woodbery Morris
Nedebiah Angel	John Wiever
John Brown	Nehemiah Sweet
James Foster	Stephen Goodspeed
Sam'l Briggs	Abraham Olney
James Young	James Muzey
Ichabod Cumstock	Jeremiah Dexter
Morris Hern	William Jenckes
Jos. Burden	Henry Finch
Ezra Heyley	Sam'l Shearman
Obediah Sprauge (sic)	Wm. Olney
Edward Thurber	John Olney Jr.
John Olney	James Olney

William Olney, Jr.	Francis Swan, of Massachus's
Coggeshal Olney	Daniel Ingols, "
John Power	John Wilson, "
Aaron Mason	Nath'l Brown, "
Nathan Jenckes	Abiel Fry, "
Freelove Tucker	Simon Fry, "
Benja. Cousins	Bemsley Stevens, "
Rowland Sprague	Rob't Davis, "
Nathan Giles	Jer. Dexter (erased)
Benja. Medberry	
Nathanael Woodward	
Zeph'r Woodward	These single
James Jenckes	shares each
William Emerson	154
Chas. Spaulding	47
John Downer	<hr/>
Nath'l Packer	107
Thos Sterry	70 1-2
Amasa Kilburn	<hr/>
Nathan Sterry	177 1-2
Samuel Mott	
James Day of Massachusetts.	45 first settlers
Asa Foster	" 66 2 do.
John Peabody	" 66 3 do.
Peter Parker,	" <hr/>
Isaac Blunt,	" 177
Caleby Swan,	"

On the back of the paper is written:

" List of Tantamar Proprietors,"

also

" A List of the Settlers from Providence in Rhode Island Colony."

IV.

"Return of the State of the Township of Falmouth, Jan. 1, 1770." Taken from records in the Province Library at Halifax. The names alone are here given; but the original states the number in each family and classifies the property of each.

Henry Denny Denson	John Davison
Abel Michenor	William Allen
Joseph Wilson	Malachy Cagan
Joseph Jess	Edward Manchester
Levi Irish	Jeremia Northup
Ichabod Stoddard	Jacob Mullar
Edward Yorke	William Shey
Wignall Cole	Benjamin Gerrish
Thomas Woodworth	Jonathan Marsters
Stephen Aken	John Loveless
John Potter	I. F. W. DesBarres
Constant Church	George Faesch
John Simpson	Henry Lyon
Jonathan Vickery	James Wilson
Tamerlain Campbell	Luke Horswell *
George Stuart	Timothy Davison
Christopher Knight	Terence Fitzpatrick
Peter Manning	

(* The record states that this man and his family had left the province within a year.)

V.

Return of the State of the Township of Sackville, Jan. 1, 1770. Taken from the records in the Province Library, Halifax.

Sam'l Bellew
 John Peck
 Joseph Collins
 Gideon Young
 Sam'l Rogers
 Joshua Sprague
 John Olney
 William Lawrance
 Robert Foster
 James Jinks
 John Barnes
 Jacob Bacon
 George Shearman
 Nath'l Finney
 William Olney
 William Alverson
 Ezekiel Fuller
 Jeremiah Brownell
 Daniel Hawkins
 David Tift
 Ameriah Telland
 Thomas Irons
 Thomas Collins
 Nathan'l Rounds
 Amasa Kellum
 Robert Scott
 Calyb Finney
 Stephen Johnson
 Samuel Lettimore
 Gideon Smith
 George Shearman, Jr.
 Nathan Mason
 Nathaniel Mason

Nathan Simmons
 Samuel Emerson
 David Alverson
 Benjamin Tower
 Joseph Tower
 John Day
 Valentine Esterbrooks
 Robert Lettimore
 Eliphalet Reed
 Seth Hervey
 Gilbert Simmons
 Jacob Fuller
 Josiah Tingley
 Benajah Lewis
 John Thomas
 Job Simmons
 Ephrim Emerson
 Benja. Emerson
 Ebenezer Salisbury
 Eben Salisbury, Jr.
 Isreal Thornton
 Isaiah Horton
 Nehemiah Ward
 Jonathan Cole
 William Baker
 Joseph Baker
 William Simmons
 Benja. Mason
 Samuel Lewis
 Samuel Eddy
 John Wood
 Sam'l Irons

VI.

Roll or Inventory of Estates in the Township of Newport,
Dec. 30, 1772. Taken from records in the Province Library,
Halifax. The date and some of the names are almost illegible.

Encom Sanford	Sam'l Bentley
George Brightman	John Wood
James Smith	Woodward Sanford
Joseph Bailey, Esq.	James Card
Henry Knowles	Jeremiah Baker
John Smith, Canetcook.	Thom. Cochran
John Lawrillard	John Simson
Benja. Wier	Robert Scott
John M	Daniel Wiever
Thomas Baker	Stephen Wilcox
William Reed	James Campbell
William Sterling	John Anthony
Thomas Allen	James Harvie, Jr.
William Coffell	Benjamin Burges
Isaac Deschamps, Esq.	George Sharahe
Barzillai Mosher	James Fish
Francis Smith	Michael Fish,
Samuel Cottnam	widow her share
Archibald Harvie	Daniel Greeno
John Brown	James Simpson
James Simpson	John Harvie
(agent for Tucker)	John Mosher
Ichabod Macomber	William Bentley
Daniel Dimock	James Harvie
Abraham Ada	John Chambers
Robert Waistoc	Shubael Dimock
James Dormond	Amos Walley

Stephen Macomber	James Harvie. Jr. & }
William Smith	Stephen Wilcocks }
Hugh Smith	Benja. Wilcocks
Benja. Sanford	Robert Salter
John Canavan	Archibald Harvie
John Dinsmore	John Woodman
James Mosher	John Carder
William Smith, Irish	Phillip Mosher
William Wier	Job Card
William Wier for Mr, Shay	James Dormond
Caleb Lake	Cornelius Potter
..... Sanford	Abel Michenor
George Mumford	

VII.

"A list of persons in Newport Township, Nova Scotia, qualified to serve on Juries," 1781. Taken from the papers of Isaac Deschamps by Thomas B. Akins, Esq.

James Camble	Dan'l Dimick
James Mosher	John Lawald
Allen Mosher	Ichabod McComber
John Cannan	Stephen Macoomber
Hugh Smith	John Almand
Wm. Smith	James Fogson
..... hen Macomber Mosher
Amos Waley	John Bentley
Accey Limock	Barsiler Mosher
Thomas Baker	Jonathan Knowles
John Marsters	John Smith

John Chambers
 James Ballor
 Wm. MacCoy
 Shub'l Dimock
 McComber
 Pawper
 ham Reid
 Francis Mason
 Dan'l Weden
 Wm. Weden
 Philip Mosher
 Edw'd Mosher
 John Macnutt
 Beniamen Wier
 John Brown
 Joseph Baley
 Archibald Harvey
 Francis Smith
 Wm. Smith
 John Roug

Jas. Fish
 Daniel Greno
 Geo. Sharon
 John Harvie
 Wm. Coffin
 Jas. Simpson
 Thos. Smith
 Particat Casey
 Arnold Shaw
 Juda Shaw
 John Wier
 James Dearmet
 Sam'l Donsmore
 Jas. Donsmore
 Francis Donsmore
 Francis Parker
 Ezek'l Marsters
 Wm. Sterling
 Beniamen Sweet

Sept. 5, 1781. E. Mosher, Constable.

This is a list of all th this side of Cannetcut River.

Wm. Smith
 John Anthony
 David Anthony
 Noah Anthony
 John Smith
 James Wier
 Wm Wier

Caleb Lake
 Will'm Lake
 Britman
 Sandford
 Benjamin Wilcocks
 Stephen Wilcocks
 Rob't Wilcocks

Woodward Sanford	Edward Burges
Osborn Sanford	Cornelius Potter
Peleg Sanford	Stephen Potter
James Harvie	John Card
Rob't Salter	Job Card
Will'm Salter	Thomas Allen
John Burges	William Albro

VIII.

Notes relating to the Rhode Island Settlers at Newport and Falmouth, N. S., taken from the offices of the Register of Deeds and the Register of Probate, at Windsor, N. S.

Transfers of Real Estate.

1. Christopher Allen of North Kingstown, R. I., to Stukely Wascoat of Newport, N. S.; power of attorney relating to draught of lands; June 23, 1761.
2. James Mosher, attorney for Aaron Butts, to John Chambers; Apr. 14, 1763.
3. John Jeffers, lease to John Harvie and John Chambers; Apr. 15, 1763.
4. Joseph Straight to John Chambers; Apr. 14, 1763.
5. John Steele to Moses Deles Dernier, Nov. 9, 1763.
6. Benjamin Borden to Benjamin Sanford, Dec. 13, 1763.
7. James Mosher to James Simpson, Mar. 2, 1762. Encom Sanford, witness.

8. Joshua Sanford to James Simpson, Feb. 6, 1762.
9. Jonathan Babcock to James Simpson, Oct. 25, 1762.
10. James Weeden to James Card, Sept. 30, 1762. Silas Wever, witness.
11. Sam'l Bentley to June 1, 1762.
12. Nehemiah Wood to Mar. 1, 1763.
13. Benjamin Reynolds to Stephen Macomber, May 12, 1764.
14. William Albro to James Smith, Apr. 14, 1763.
15. Zerobabel Wastcoat to John Chambers and James Smith, 1763. (Probably Apr. 14.)
16. John Woodman to John Chambers, Apr. 14, 1763.
17. Sam'l Brown, brickmaker, to Sam'l Watts, tavern-keeper, Falmouth.
18. Eben'r Millett to Thomas Woodworth, Sept. 8, 1764.

Wills.

[Dat. - dated ; p. - admitted to probate.]

1. Edward Church of Little Compton, dat. Aug. 15, 1757, p. Sept. 17, 1761 ; mentions son Constant.
2. Stephen Chapman, Newport, N. S.; dat. 3d. mo., 12, 1765 ; mentions wife Zeruah, children Nathaniel, Rufus, William, Doreas, Lucy.
3. James Wilson, Falmouth ; mentions brother William Wilson, sister Ruth Wilson, cousin Barnabas Wilson.
4. Richard Card, dat. Sept. 28, 1773, p. Sept. 18, 1775.

5. James Card, dat. Jan. 13, 1778, p. Mar. 28, 1778.

6. James Weeden. dat. May 27, 1777, p. Dec. 29, 1783; mentions wife Mary, children Daniel, Naomi Weeden, William, Mary Canavan.

7. George Brightman, dat. Jan. 5, 1786, p. May 1, 1786; mentions honored father, children (under age) George, Susannah, Lydia, Mary, Elizabeth, Esther and Hannah, his nephew George Dimock, and his brother Thomas Brightman.

8. Joseph Bailey, dat. Apr. 7, 1787, p. Aug. 27. 1787; mentions son Joseph Sanford Bailey, daughters Deborah Dimock and Sarah Brown, grandchildren (the above mentioned children of George Brightman) and his wife Hannah.

9. James Harvey, dat. June 26, 1786, p. Dec. 19, 1792; mentions sons John, Archibald and James, and daughter Margaret.

10. Wignal Cole, dat. Mar. 27, 1789, p. May 23, 1794; mentions sister Susannah Cole in Rhode Island, and William Cole, son of eldest brother John, in Rhode Island.

11. Benjamin Wilcox, Mar. 3, 1813, mentions eldest son Stephen, sons Robert and Gardiner, daughters Else Harvey, Hittabel Sanford, Francis Card, Esther Mosher, Susannah Lake, Hannah Brown, Mary Armstrong, and his granddaughter Esther.

12. Henry Knowles; inventory Jan. 20, 1800, mentions daughter Martha sixteen years old, his mother, and his wife Molly. Receipts are signed by William Knowles, Sabray Knowles, Nathan Knowles, (possibly Catharine) Knowles, Joshua Smith, Sarah Smith, Molly Knowles and Martha Knowles.

From the Sunday Telegram, June 2, 1889.

The Narragansett Historical Register is a publication to which we have had frequent occasion to call attention. It is one which is deserving the support of the citizens of Rhode Island for its reclamation of historical facts of interest as for its accuracy in those matters, while not of general value to all, as a whole, are one of importance in detail to many. Mr. Arnold, the editor, has bestowed a labor upon his magazine which can only be appreciated by those who have cultivated the same field, and the result is that we have in accessible form history which is as attractive as it is to the ordinary person inaccessible. There has been, it is said, of late years a craze for ancient furniture for which almost any price has been paid; if this interest could be so modified or enlarged as to take in the history of those who have left the furniture, and the incidental history of the State, the money expended for the illustration would be well bestowed. It is to be hoped that the Register will receive that pecuniary assistance which it deserves, and which would speak so well for the Rhode Island spirit of Rhode Island.

The First Church of Dedham.

Again have we been favored with another publication of the Dedham Historical Society. Such enterprise excites our admiration, and we honor men who will do such work as this and do it in so desirable a way. The cost of the publication of these works while considerable of an outlay, is a first class investment and such a one as the satisfaction of having done so commendable a service will never grow less, but rather increase with each coming year. The people of Dedham, Mass., should be congratulated that they have such enterprise among them.

NOTES ON THE HOPKINS FAMILY.

GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL.

By a Descendant.

INTRODUCTION.

REFERENCE to "*One Line of the Hopkins Family*," published by the writer of this, in 1881, shows that the genealogical record therein, is confined to the descendants of William Hopkins, (2) son of the first Thomas, while his brother Thomas's name appears on page 10, noted as having died April 21, 1718, and thenceforward dropped from consideration.

It is proposed in this publication to take up the unconsidered descendants of the second Thomas, so far as particulars relative to them of a genealogical character have been obtained, not assuming that it approaches to a full record of such descendants which is left for others better circumstanced for the work to develop.

In connection with this arrangement, the families appearing in the earlier work will be simply tabulated, to show their relation to those appearing as descendants of the brother to whom this later work is more particularly devoted.

It may be well to observe here, that after the first publication referred to was issued, important information was obtained from investigation of records at Oyster Bay, Long Island, which showed that Thomas Hopkins, the first, of Rhode

Island, died there in the summer or early fall of 1684, while residing with a daughter Elizabeth, who was then the wife of Richard Kirby, by whom she had children probably as follows viz, William, Thomas, Elizabeth, and Mary, as would appear by Richard Kirby's will, made October 27, 1688, and probated January 10, 1688-9. She also had children, probably by a former husband named Ichabod and Anne Hopkins. These facts were entirely new and unanticipated by the writer of this, and believed to be so by all in any way connected to the Hopkins family in Rhode Island. But they effectively clear up a doubt regarding the time that Thomas died, and established the fact that he had, at least, a third child, of which no record existed in Rhode Island. This Elizabeth, it is supposed, was a daughter-in-law of Thomas and former wife of a son of his who had deceased before this settlement of a part of the family on Long Island, or soon after that event, which probably occurred about the time of the breaking out of King Philip's Indian war in 1675, and was prompted by a desire to escape the perils incident to that struggle.

Thomas Hopkins (1) was the son of William and Joanna (Arnold) Hopkins, born in England April 7, 1616, emigrated to America and settled in Providence, R. I., about the year 1640. He at first was assigned a home share of land situated near the south end of the town, it being the fourth lot south of what is now known as Power street, running east from the town street. Six other shares of land were successively assigned to him, as shown by "*The Home Lots of the Early Settlers*," published by Charles W. Hopkins, in

June 1886. These were all located in the near vicinity of the town proper, none probably being outside of a radius of five miles from its centre. In addition to these, as the growth of population required outlying regions to be utilized, other divisions of territory were made and assigned to the original proprietors in shares of larger dimensions. On one of these last named, Thomas made a permanent settlement. Its location was a little west of the Pawtucket or Blackstone river, about ten miles north of his first assigned home lot.

These outlying settlements were more exposed to the incursion of the red men in their warfare against the settlers at the time of King Philip's war, and their homes were mostly abandoned, some seeking refuge in the garrison houses prepared for that purpose, some on the island of Rhode Island and others to more remote regions where greater protection seemed probable.

The island of Long Island proved an asylum for many and became a permanent home for some who preferred to remain as residents there rather than return to their early settlement. Among those that thus decided was Thomas Hopkins, then about sixty years old, with a part of his family. His two sons, William and Thomas, "staid and went not away," as the quaint expression of the times terms it, and took their chances as to the result of the conflict.

The son, Major William, (2) retained a residence upon or near the early settlement, while his brother Thomas, (2) home is known to have been at the place noted as the outlying settlement referred to. There has been much speculation relative as to what was the name of Thomas's wife. As nothing conclusive has been advanced since the publication of the earlier book on this line, nothing new can be presented in regard to it.

Children.

2. I. WILLIAM, (2) b. about 1647, d. July 8, 1723.
3. II. THOMAS, (2) b. about 1650, d. April 21, 1718.

2. WILLIAM, (2) married — 1682, Abigail, widow of Stephen Dexter, and daughter of John and Sarah Whipple. Child.

4. WILLIAM. (3) b. d. 1738.

7/ 3. THOMAS, (2) married 1668, Mary Smith, daughter of John and Elizabeth Smith. The date of the event is not otherwise given than as shown by record of their intention of marriage in Providence Book of Miscellaneous Records, page 450, as follows:

“ Thomas Hopkins and Mary Smith, both of Providence were published in a way of marriage, by a writing fixed upon a public place in the said town bearing date April 1st., 1678, under the hand of Thomas Olney, Assistant.”

The father of Mary was called John Smith, mason, as was also his father, to distinguish them from other John Smiths, of which name there were several then resident of Providence, hence the necessity of the affix.

Thomas, (2) and Mary, settled upon the homestead belonging to his father, before alluded to, in the northerly part of the township of Providence, in that part which was in 1731 set off to make the town of Smithfield, and more recently, again set off to make the town of Lincoln.

On the death of Thomas, senior, at Oyster Bay in 1684, the title to this estate, by the laws of primogeniture was vested in the elder brother, William, (2) who on December 27, 1692, “ in consideration of the mutual love and affection between him and his brother, and for other good causes,” made a gift deed to Thomas of the estate, representing it as

“ being the place where Thomas now dwelleth, and formerly belonging to my honored father, Thomas Hopkins, deceased.”

On this homestead estate, Thomas and his wife reared their large family of eight sons and four daughters, and Thomas died there as before noted, April 21, 1718. All of his sons, except one, lived to become heads of families, and from them have sprung a large proportion of these bearing the name of HOPKINS, now of Rhode Island, besides many others scattered broadcast throughout the country, and many of other surnames changed through marriage of the females into other families.

He made his will, April 26, 1711, distributing in an equitable manner his possessions among his children and providing for the support of his widow. Much of his landed estate was situated in the western part of the town that was afterwards set apart to make the towns of Scituate and Glocester, and to this section every member of his family subsequently made a settlement and were prominent among its leading inhabitants.

In the State Census of 1774, which was arranged to give the names only of heads of families, and the number contained in each family, classified as to age and sex, the returns from Scituate showed twenty-seven families under the name of Hopkins, which was more than double the number of any other name on the list which showed a gross population of 3601. All of these were evidently emigrants from the old home of Thomas, or descendants from them. As no Hopkins name occurs in the return from Smithfield where that home was located it shows that the exodus was complete.

Children of Thomas (2) and Mary (Smith) Hopkins.

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Children of Thomas (2) and Mary (Smith) Hopkins.

5. I. THOMAS, (3) b. d. after 1746.
married Elizabeth — b. d. Feb. 1, 1751.

6. II. WILLIAM, (3) b. d. married Deborah Allen, daughter of Isaac, of Attleborough.
7. III. JOSEPH, (3) b. d. July 19, 1740.
married 1st. Bethia Allen, daughter of Isaac, of Attleborough.
married 2nd. Martha — b. d.
8. IV. EZEKIEL, (3) b. d. 1762. married Elizabeth — b. d.
9. V. ELIZABETH, (3) b. d. unm. Feb. 26, 1731.
10. VI. MARY, (3) b. d. married Robert Davis, March 8, 1716.
11. VII. RACHEL, (3) b. d.
12. VIII. ZEBEDEE, (3) b. Feb. 22, 1697, d. March 4, 1789, married Susanna Jenckes, daughter of Daniel and Catherine Jenckes, b. May 24, 1700, d. March 18, 1755.
13. IX. ELISHA, (3) b. d. married Mercy Waide January 13, 1722. b. d.
14. X. AMOS, (3) b. d. 1769. married Sarah Smith, dau. of Joseph and Elizabeth (Hawkins) Smith, Oct. 29, 1727.
15. XI. JEREMIAH, (3) b. d. unm. April 26, 1733.
16. XII. ANNE, b. d.

4. WILLIAM, (3) the only child of Major William and Abigail (Whipple) (Dexter) Hopkins, married Ruth, dau. of Samuel and Plaine (Wickenden) Wilkinson, b. January 31. 1686, d. before 1738.

Children.

17. I. WILLIAM, (4) b. about 1705, d. Feb. 17, 1755.
18. II. STEPHEN, (4) b. March 7, 1707, d. July 13, 1785.

19. III. RUFUS, (4) b. d. unm.
20. IV. JOHN, (4) b. d. Feb. 1, 1745.
21. V. HOPE, (4) b. March 3, 1717, d. July 20, 1803.
22. VI. ESEK, (4) b. April 26, 1718, d. Feb. 26, 1802.
23. VII. SAMUEL, (4) b. d. unm. Sept. 1744.
24. VIII. ABIGAIL, (4) b. d. January 30. 1772.
25. IX. SUSANNA, (4) b. 1728, d. unm. Nov. 8, 1745.

5. THOMAS, (3) the first child of Thomas (2) and Mary, was married and well settled on his father's farm at the date of the latter's will, (April 26, 1711). By the terms of that will the parent gave to the son as follows:

" To my eldest son, Thomas Hopkins, the one third part of my land, that adjoining to my house, and it is that part that my said son, his house standeth on, he leaving on the north end and on the south end, each one third part of the aforesaid land," followed by other bequests.

June 9, 1718, he sold to John Cowen, ten acres of land " on the south side of my land where I now dwell."

April 27, 1720, sold to Richard Sayles, " in consideration of £250, sixty-nine acres of land, by estimation, in the northly part of Providence, at a place called Leousquissett, with dwelling house, farm buildings, orchards, &c."

These sales with others following, of lands in the vicinity, covered Thomas's interest in the old homestead and indicate the approximate time when he made the change of residence before alluded to.

Children.

26. I. SUSANNA, (-4) b. Oct. 8, 1708, d.
married Judah Brown, Jr., Oct. 31, 1731.
Issue:
i. *Susanna*, b. August 29, 1734.
ii. *Stephen*, b. Dec. 1, 1736.
iii. *Phebe*, b. Oct. 16, 1738.
iv. *Eliza*, b. Oct. 18, 1740.
v. *Hannah*, b. Sept. 16, 1742.
vi. *Philip*, b. Aug. 22, 1745.
vii. *Dorcas*, b. Aug. 18, 1747.
viii. *Judah*, b. July 3, 1751.
ix. *Bethiah*, b. Jan. 11, 1754.
27. II. SARAH, (4) b. May 27, 1710. d.
married Smith.
28. III. BETHIAH, (4) b. Feb. 24, 1713. d.
29. IV. THOMAS,) 4) b. Sept. 9, 1715.
30. V. REUBEN, (4) b. July 1. 1717, d.
31. VI. HANAN, (4) b. July 17, 1719, d. unm.
1743.
32. VII. MERCY, (4) b. Feb. 5, 1721, d. married
Nehemiah Angell. Issue:
i. *Pardon*, b. 1749, d. June 3, 1838.
ii. *Nehemiah*, b. Sept. 2, 1752. d.
August 3, 1828.
iii. *Abraham*, b. d.
iv. *Zilpha*, b. d. unm. July 12, 1839.
v. *Martha*, b. d. married
Thomas Knight.
vi. *Mercy*, died young.
vii. *Mercy*, b. d. m. Potter.
33. VIII. JONATHAN, (4) b. Sept. 25, 1722 d.
unmarried 1746?

- 34. IX. MARY, (4) b. Feb. 17, 1724, d. married
(probably) Charles Harris, March 19, 1748.
- 35. X. TIMOTHY, (4) b. July 25, 1725, d.
married Penelope ———
- 36. XI. ELIZABETH, (4) b. August 9, 1726, d.
- 37. XII. ANNE, (4) b. Jan. 24, 1729, d. unmarried
Nov. 13, 1759.

6. WILLIAM, (3) second son of Thomas [2] and Mary, received by his father's will as follows:

" I give to my son William Hopkins, one third part of all my land where I now dwell, after the decease of my loving wife, Mary Hopkins, it being the south part of the land where I now dwell, and is bounded on the north with land I gave to my son Thomas Hopkins."

On this portion of the farm stood, evidently, the house that constituted the paternal residence, in which, probably, William dwelt with his parents, or perhaps as a house-keeper, as there is evidence showing that he was married previous to the date of the will.

August 22, 1724, he sold to Col. Joseph Whipple, for £178, 10s., a lot of land estimated to contain 80 acres, his mother Mary and wife Deborah uniting with him in the transfer. This land was a part of the homestead estate but situated on the westerly side of the highway, while the home residence was on the easterly side. [See Prov. Land Record, Volume VI. page 123.]

October 19, 1728, he mortgaged to Col. Joseph Whipple, the part of his farm " at Loquissett, on the east side of the highway, and on which stands my dwelling house."

This deed is not signed by his mother Mary, which tends to show that she had deceased since the sale of August 22,

1724, and previous to this second sale. This mortgage rested upon the estate until May 23, 1732, when it was canceled. [Prov. Records.] At same date, the property was sold by Hopkins to Capt. Joseph Brown, of Smithfield.

[See Smithfield Records, Book I. page 71.] In these deeds he was called William Hopkins, carpenter.

His removal to Scituate soon followed these transactions, as he was resident there April 10, 1733, at which date, according to Providence Records, Vol. A 10, page 79, he sold to John Hoyle, physician, of Providence, for five pounds ten shillings, " one *Pue* on the south side of the church, the next *Pue* to Mr. Robert Carrie's *Pue*, on the left hand, in the said Church of England."

He married before Feb. 2, 1711, Deborah, daughter of Isaac Allen, of Attleborough. She was born according to her family record, May 7, 1691, and died April 11, 1781. According to town records now of Rehoboth, her birth date is entered as Feb. 25, 1690.

The Allen's although of Attleborough, Mass., were near neighbors to the Hopkins family. Their different neighborhoods being only separated by the Pawtucket or Blackstone river, the Attleborough side, called Attleborough Gore, until it was annexed to Rhode Island in 1747 and given the name of Cumberland. The only issue of this Hopkins-Allen marriage that has come to the writers knowledge was a son.

Child.

38. I. JABISH, [4] b. July 15, 1713, d. July 1, 1790.
 married Bethiah, b. Mar. 6, 1715, d. Mar.
 15, 1781.

7. JOSEPH, [3] son of Thomas and Mary, received by his father's will as follows:

" I give to my son Joseph Hopkins, all my upland lying

at Shenegachocconett, and my part of meadow in the Slang at Shenegachocconett, the said Land and Meadow I give to my son Joseph Hopkins, his heirs or assigns forever, in Fee Simple."

The Indian name of Shenegachocconett, it is said was applied to a territory in Attleborough [now Cumberland], on the east side of the Blackstone river and presumably, not remote from the Hopkins homestead, on the opposite side of the river.

He married, first, Bethiah, daughter of Isaac Allen, who was a sister of Deborah, that afterwards became the wife of his brother William. She was born July 3, 1685, and died, probably, before Feb. 9, 1708; certainly before Feb. 2, 1711. At the latter date Joseph united with heirs of the Allen estate in the sale of certain lands in Attleborough, and signs the deed in his own name, and in behalf of his wife, deceased, as it is expressed. At the earlier date, he executed a deed for the sale of land in Attleborough, to Benjamin Allen of Rehoboth, in connection with Deborah Allen, then unmarried, which is signed by himself and Deborah, without the signature of his wife Bethiah, or anything to identify her interest in it. His early married life was probably spent on the Attleborough side of the river, in the neighborhood of his wife Bethiah's family. Bristol County Mass., records Vol. XI. page 400, shows a sale by him, Nov. 28, 1713, to Andrew Hartley, of Attleborough, of " 50 acres of land in the North Purchase, lying by the new road that goeth to wading river, being 92 poles in length and 87 poles in breadth." He was then of Providence, and if not at the time a resident west of the seven mile line, he evidently became of that locality before a part of was set off as the town of Scituate. He married for a second wife, Martha — Surname not obtained.

Children by first wife.

39. I. JOSEPH, [4] b. d. m. Mary Padden.
 40. II. OZIEL, [4] b. d. before Feb. 28, 1768.
 married Martha Rhodes, Dec. 27, 1744.

Children by second wife.

41. III. JEREMIAH, [4] b. d. married Dorcas
 Herenden, Dec. 27, 1744.
 42. IV. ABNER, [4] b. d. married Mary Pray,
 July 16, 1749.
 43. V. JONAH, [4] b. about 1724, d. Nov. 18, 1805.
 married Abigail Whitman.
 44. VI. DORCAS, [4] b. d.

JOSEPH, [3] was of Scituate, November, 1733. The 10th., of that month he made a gift deed to his son Oziel, of 100 acres of land, and on the 23, a similar deed to his son Joseph, of "a part of his homestead farm" situated therein. These elder sons being thus provided for, the legatees named in his will, made July 4, 1740, and presented for probate Sept. 1, 1740, were confined to his second wife and her children. A synopsis of his will is herewith presented. Bequeaths to son Jeremiah, 60 acres of land on the eastern side of his homestead. But if Jeremiah should die before he was twenty-one years of age, and without issue, and his son Abner be then living, he [Abner] should have the said 60 acres. Also, to Jeremiah, one eight part of one whole purchase right in the undivided lands on the west side of the Seven Mile Line, that was in the original right of Thomas Hopkins, deceased.

To son Jonah, the remainder of the homestead, he to pay Abner at twenty-one years of age, £200. And if Jonah dies without issue, Abner being living, is to have Jonah's part, by paying to Jeremiah £150 and to daughter Dorcas £50.

To daughter Dorcas, £100 in money when she attains to the age of eighteen years.

To Martha his beloved wife, the income and profits of half the homestead until Jonah is twenty-one years of age. After that, the income of one eighth part so long as she remained his widow.

To daughter-in-law, Desire Tucker, one bed and bedding, and one milch cow that is called hers now. [This latter clause indicates that the wife Martha, was the widow Tucker at the time of her marriage with Joseph, and that the daughter Desire was a member of the family.]

Wife Martha and son Jonah named as Executors.

Witnesses. William Hopkins, Jabish Hopkins, and Stephen Hopkins.

At the meeting of the Council when the probate of the will was acted upon, the son Jonah appeared and informed the Council that he was about sixteen years old and he had chosen his brother Joseph to be his guardian, whereupon he was appointed.

(8) EZEKIEL³, son of Thomas and Mary was recorded of the paternal homestead as follows:

" I give to my son Ezekiel Hopkins, all my land that is laid out to me on the west side of the Seven Mile Line, and one quarter part of Common on the west side of said Line; all which land and common, I give to my said son, Ezekiel Hopkins, his heirs or assigns forever in fee simple."

It may be well to note here that the arrangement pursued thus far, in placing the order of the births of the sons of Thomas and Mary, has been in the order that they appear in the will of Thomas². But it is shown by investigation that the arrangement is not correct, unless there is an error in the record of the family of Zebedee³, who is the only one whose

birth date is given. This was furnished to the writer, with much other matter pertaining to Zebedee's family, by his grand-daughter, Amey Hopkins, who died in Providence, November 23, 1876. Her record seemed to be intelligently prepared, and bore upon its face strong presumptive evidence of authenticity. As there represented, the birth of Zebedee³, occurred Feb. 22, 1697, and as his brother Ezekiel³ was made a freeman of the Colony, May 6, 1712, fifteen years after Zebedee's birth, Ezekiel's birth must have occurred prior to Zebedee's by several years.

Ezekiel³, was a member of the first Town Council elected in Scituate in 1731, and represented the town in the Legislature in 1745.

He married Elizabeth _____ b. _____
d. _____

Children.

- | | | | |
|-----|-------|--|----|
| 45. | I. | DANIEL, (4) b. | d. |
| | | married Martha Jenekes. | |
| 46. | II. | EZEKIEL, (4) b. | d. |
| | | married | |
| 47. | III. | CHARLES, (4) b. | d. |
| 48. | IV. | NICHOLAS, (4) b. | d. |
| | | married Martha Mathewson. | |
| 49. | V. | ABIGAIL, (4) b. | d. |
| 50. | VI. | PATIENCE, (4) b. | d. |
| 51. | VII. | MARY, (4) b. | d. |
| | | married Robert Baxter, Nov. 14, 1754. | |
| 52. | VIII. | KATHARINE, (4) b. | d. |
| | | married Reuben Hopkins, Nov. 25, 1742. | |

Ezekiel's³, will was made Sept. 16, 1761, and presented for probate August 16, 1762. His wife and all his children excepting his two married daughters, Mary and Katherine,

are named as legatees, also Ruth, Katherine and Sarah Hopkins, children of Reuben and his daughter Katherine.

Names his wife and sons Daniel and Nicholas as Executors. September 18, following the date of the probate of the will, his daughter Abigail and her estate was placed under the guardianship of Robert Baxter, on her own petition, supported by her brothers, Daniel, Ezekiel and Charles.

(12) ZEBEDEE³, son of Thomas², and Mary was named in his fathers will as the recipient of the following:

"I give to my son, Zebedee Hopkins, one third part of my land which I dwell on, which is the north part, and is bounded on the south with the land which I gave to my son Thomas Hopkins, And I also give to my son Zebedee, the one half part of my meadow in the great meadow at Shenegachocconett. All the said land and meadow I give to my son Zebedee Hopkins, his heirs or assigns forever, in fee simple."

And I do bind my said son to pay to my daughter, Anne Hopkins, when she shall attain to the age of twenty and one years, or at the date of her marriage, which first shall happen.

[This clause in the recorded copy of the will terminates here, probably by some error of omission by the recording clerk. A. H.]

When he left the paternal domain he settled in Gloucester and was prominently identified in the public affairs of the town. He was made a freeman of the Colony from Providence, in 1720, and from Gloucester in 1747, a member of Gloucester Town Council in 1744 and a Justice of the Peace in 1767.

He married Susanna, daughter of Daniel and Catherine (Balcom) Jenckes, b. May 24, 1700; d. March 18, 1755.
Children.

53. I. RACHEL, (4) b. Dec. 1725; d. Dec. 1791.

married William Hawkins, b. Feb. 25, 1726,
d.

54. II. SUSANNA, (4) b. Oct. 5, 1728; d.
married Peleg Rounds, b. d. Dec. 1796.
55. III. DEBORAH, (4) b. 1730; d. 1757.
56. IV. ZEBEDEE, (4) b. Nov. 5, 1737; d. Dec. 4,
1819.
married First, Elizabeth Waide, b. March 8,
1737.
married Second, Mary (Knowlton) Borden,
b. March 19, 1756; d. 1842

(13) ELISHA³, son of Thomas and Mary, received as his portion of his father's estate, by will as follows:

"I give to my son Elisha Hopkins, sixty and four acres of land, situated about one mile and a half west from my house, it being in two parts; which land I give to my son Elisha Hopkins, his heirs or assigns forever in fee simple."

Elisha settled in Gloucester, near to his brother Zebedee's home, for confirmation of which see deed of land from Andrew Harris, (Prov. Rec. Vol. vi, pages 94, 95.) Records show many real estate transactions of which he was a party as grantor or grantee. He married July 13, 1722, Mercy Waide. No record seen by the writer, shows as born of this union, but one child:

57. I. ELISHA, (4) b. d. Nov. 13, 1798.
married Martha Cady, born about 1725; died
in Providence September 1815.

(14) AMOS³, son of Thomas² and Mary, with his younger brother Jeremiah, who died unmarried was named as legatees in their father's will as follows:

"I give to my two sons, Amos and Jeremiah Hopkins, equally to them, all my undivided lands on the west side of the Seven Mile Line and half my right of commonage on the west side of the Seven Mile Line, all which donations of land and commonage, I give to my two sons, Amos and Jeremiah Hopkins, to them, their heirs or assigns forever in Fee Simple."

Amos and Jeremiah were of Scituate at the time of its organization as a town in 1731. The year following, Feb. 10, 1732, there was conveyed to them by their brother Ezekiel, "for divers good causes and considerations," [probably nominal], his interest in 208 acres of land, each receiving a moiety as described, with certain rights of commonage.

Jeremiah died as before noted, April 26, 1733, his estate being settled by his brother Thomas, under probate jurisdiction.

Amos continued to reside in Scituate until 1753, serving the town as a member of its Council for seven years, terminating on his removal to Providence in that year or the year next preceding. Providence land records, Vol. xiii page 205, notes a sale made May 14, 1752, by Job Arnold, of Smithfield, by authority of the General Assembly of Rhode Island, to Amos Hopkins, of Scituate, of 92 acres of land situated in Providence, it "being the property of John Turpin, Lunatick," sold "on petition of Turpin's wife for the support of herself and family." This estate comprised the homestead farm of Turpin that was given to him by his father, William Turpin, by his will made March 12, 1744.

By deed recorded in Vol xv, page 119, it is shown that Amos sold to Esek Hopkins, June 26, 1756, for £1600 of the current money of the Colony, about forty acres of the

foregoing named land together with my dwelling house which I now live in and all other out-buildings that is thereon standing." This dwelling house served the Commodore as a home until his decease in 1802, and is now [1889] owned and occupied by one of his descendants. It is situated near the Corliss Steam Engine Company's Works in Providence.

Amos³ married October 29, 1726, Sarah, daughter of Joseph and El'zabeth (Hawkins) Smith. Joseph was a grand son of the Rev. William Wickenden, an early Baptist minister of the First Church in Providence, through his daughter, Ruth Wickenden, who married Thomas Smith, son of Christopher Smith, an early settler in Providence. Joseph's parents were both accidentally drowned in the river at Pawtuxet, January 16, 1670.

As far as records show, the children of Amos and Sarah were as follows.

58. I. AMOS, (4) b. died at sea about 1770.
 married Jan. 18, 1761, Sarah, daughter of
 Jeremiah and Ruth Smith.
59. II. JEREMIAH, (4) b. d. married
 Dec. 10, 1769, Avis, daughter of Daniel
 Mathewson, of Johnston.
60. III. URIAH, (4) b. Dec. 26, 1738; d. April 3,
 1825. married Lucy, daughter of Captain
 William and Martha Lanksford, b. July 26,
 1745; d. Dec. 5, 1816.

* * * * *

QUERIES.

- | | | | |
|------|----|---|---------------------|
| Page | 9 | 5. Thomas ³ , married Elizabeth | Give |
| | | surname of Elizabeth. | |
| " | " | 7. Joseph ³ , married second Martha | |
| | | Give surname. | |
| " | 12 | 27 Sarah ⁴ , married | Smith. Give Christ- |
| | | ian name. | |
| " | 16 | 38 Jabish ⁴ . Was this the only child of 6. Wil- | |
| | | liam ³ . | |
| " | 23 | 57 Elisha ⁴ . Was this the only child of 13. Elis- | |
| | | ha ³ and Mercy. | |
| " | 13 | 35. Timothy ⁴ , married Penelope | Give |
| | | surname. In addition to Penelope, Timothy's | |
| | | wife's name has been given as Freelove, also | |
| | | as Lillis. Which of the three is right? | |

When dates or names are omitted, supply the deficiency if possible.

The Reports of Commissioner of Industrial Statistics.

The First and Second Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Industrial Statistics, both very neatly bound, has been laid on our table. We considered the First a very good beginning considering the opposition and prejudices which the Commissioner has had to encounter, but the Second is indeed a triumph. It shows a trained mind, a skilled laborer, a well arranged and matured plan, a patient research, and an able presentation of the subject to the attention of the reader. If these reports increase in like interest in the future, then indeed our State will have at least one department of her government of which to be proud. Our people should thank the able Commissioner that he has been able to establish the office upon so firm and judicious a foundation in so short time.

THE LIPPITT MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Editor of The Narragansett Historical Register.

In Mr. Arnold's interesting paper on *The Pawtuxet Valley*, are a few errors which it is well to correct. He states, see page 247 of the Register for July 1888, that the Lippitt factory was first built by William and Warren Lippitt. On November 9, 1809, Col. Christopher Lippitt, father of William, Charles Lippitt, father of Warren and brother of Christopher, Benjamin Aborn, George Jackson, Amasa Mason and William H. Mason, formed a copartnership to continue for the term of ten years from the 1st. of January 1810, under the name of the Lippitt Manufacturing Company. It is a matter of history that they built the Lippitt factory in 1810. Tradition says that the old Roger Williams factory, the predecessor of the present Phenix factory, and the Lippitt factory were both raised 4th. of July 1810, there being a contest between the rival contractors as to who would raise his building first and both being ready simultaneously and each fearing that the other would take advantage of Independence Day both determined to commence erection of the frames, and forego the pleasures, and patriotic celebration of the time.

On the same page it is said by Mr. Arnold that the Clyde Works were built by a Mr. Pike and Hon Simon Henry Greene. Mr. S. H. Greene and Mr. Edward Pike formed a copartnership in 1828, and on the 15th. of April in that year hired of the Lippitt M. Co., a land and water privilege, there being no buildings on the land at the time. The Lippitt Company however, agreed and did erect a building eighty feet long, forty feet wide, two stories high, with a basement and an attic, making practically four floors. The general

appearance of this structure was like the Lippitt mill, but was without a belfry, its bell being hung from an outrigger, or beam projecting from the north gable. In this building Greene & Pike commenced the business of bleaching and and finishing brown cottons, and about 1837 put down one printing machine. The premises which had been owned by them since their purchase of the Lippitt M. Co. in 1831, were totally destroyed by fire May 7, 1838. They immediately rebuilt the establishment and continued in partnership until the death of Edward Pike July 31, 1842. Afterwards the business and the manufacturing property became known as the Clyde Bleachery and Print Works and was owned solely by Simon Henry Greene, who bequeathed the whole to his sons who are the present owners. Mr. Greene died April 26, 1885, in his 87th. year. The bleachery building which succeeded the one destroyed in 1838, was burned in its turn May 1870, and a third one now stands on the same site.

May 20, 1889.

Henry L. Greene.

Ancestry of Thirty-three Rhode Islanders.

Mr. John O. Austin, the author of the *Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island*, has recently issued another work under the above caption which makes a very appropriate supplement to his former great work. Mr. Austin is a close student in his favorite studies. He is a true scholar and a perfect gentleman in every sense of the term. It is a pleasure to have the acquaintance of such men and to know that our State can boast of such an honorable citizen. Mr. Austin has done and will continue to do such a work that posterity will yet pay unto a just merit, and will enroll him among the names of those who have labored for the good of others and have labored, not in vain.

THE RECORD OF OLD SMITHFIELD.
1732 to 1850.

By the Editor.

Continued from Vol. VII., page 55..

Q R

MARRIAGES.

Randall Phebe, and Jeremiah Winsor, Nov. 24, 1763.

“ Job of North Providence, son of Joseph, and Irene Sayles of John, Jr.; m. by Elisha Olney, Justice, Feb. 27, 1803.

“ Levi of Mendon, Mass., son of Reuben of Richmond N. H.; and Adeline Aldrich of Simeon, of Smith[’] field; m. by Rev. Jordan Rexford, May 1, 1831.

“ Henry of William, and Mary Ann Wood of Andrew, both of Scituate; m. by Rev. Reuben Allen, Feb. 17, 1840.

“ Zeberra R., and Louisa M. Smith; m. by Rev. T. A. Taylor, Mar. 2, 1844.

“ Vesta Ann, and Henry Gee; July 3, 1844.

Rankin John, and Mercy Bowen; m. by Nathan Aldrich, Justice, May 12, 1819.

Rathbone Nathan, and Stacy Young; m. by Rev. William Stovyer, May 10, 1840.

Raymond Caleb, and Larana Arnold; m. by William Jenckes, Justice, Nov. — 1750.

Ray Marian, and Peter Aldrich; Nov. 20, 1738.

- Ray Samuel of Joseph, of Cumberland, and Susan Carroll
of Joseph, of Smithfield; m. by David Aldrich
Justice, Apr. 8, 1813.
- “ Benjamin, and Abigail Higgins; m. by Elisha Arnold,
Justice, Mar. 24, 1816.
- “ James E., and Mary A. Thurber; m. by Rev. T. A.
Taylor, Sept. 5, 1848.
- Razee Simon B., of Cumberland, and Sarah Gulley, of Smith-
field; m. by Rev. Stephen Cutler, July 27, 1829.
- Razy David, and Freelove Scott; m. by Jonathan Sprague,
Justice, Mar. 12 1738.
- Read Anne, and Ephraim Taft, June 29, 1747.
- “ Oliver of Jonathan, and Dinah Jenckes of Thomas;
m. by Ichabod Comstock, Justice, Mar. 12, 1775.
- “ Huldah, and Ebenezer Trash, Jr., Apr. 1, 1783.
- “ Dinah, and Elijah Arnold, Feb. 5, 1789.
- “ David of Smithfield, and Hannah Chace of Gloucester;
m. by Rev. William Bowen, Mar. 16, 1790.
- “ Patience, and Asa Arnold; Nov. 17, 1796.
- “ Ahab of Oliver, deceased, and Ruth Arnold of Elijah;
m. by Thomas Man, Justice, Oct. 25, 1805.
- “ Ahab, and Mrs. Mercy Arnold; m. by Rev. T. A.
Taylor, Oct. 20, 1839.
- “ Margaret, and William Hughes; Aug. 23, 1841.
- “ July M., and Edward R. Armington; Jan. 29, 1844.
- Remington Caleb, and Martha Mowry; m. by Rev. John
Winsor, Nov. 1, 1795.
- “ Daniel of Mendon, Mass., son of Benedict, and
Patience Morton of James; m. by Elijah
Arnold, Justice, Dec. 27, 1807.
- “ Martha, and Robert Aldrich; May 5, 1836.
- “ Mahala, and Smith W. Pain; Mar. 21, 1841.

Remington Jefferson of Smithfield, and Eunice Waterman of Burrillville; m. by Rev. T. A. Taylor, Oct. 12, 1843.

“ Jefferson of Smithfield, and Naomi Pain of Burrillville; m. by Rev. T. A. Taylor, Sept. 28, 1848.

Reneham Chilone, and Nathan Staples; Sept. 20, 1840.

Reniff Misha Carpenter of John, of Cumberland, and Anne Nap of Joshua, of Uxbridge; m. by Edward Thompson, Justice, Apr. 15, 1781.

“ Abisha C., and Anna Mowry; m. by Uriah Alverson, Justice, Mar. 22, 1784.

Renworthy William, and Ellen Shirt; m. by Rev. C. H. Titus, Apr. 27, 1848.

Reynolds Sally M., and Richard M. Allen; Dec. 2, 1832.

“ Abbie A., and John C. Tallman; Oct. 25, 1850.

Rice Huldah P., and Asa Young; May 4, 1845.

“ Ephraim of Thompson, Conn., and Laura Bowman of Smithfield; m. by Rev. T. A. Taylor, Sept. 29, 1850.

Richardson Nancy, and Jonathan Smith; Aug. 10, 1817.

“ Danie!, and Annie Ann Anthony; m. by Simon A. Sayles, Justice, Mar. 21, 1844.

“ Mrs. Elsa, and Thomas Smith; May 2, 1844.

Richmond Paris, and Delia Hall; m. by Rev. Reuben Allen, Aug. 13, 1829.

Riley Abigail E., and Horace Arnold; Nov. 11, 1849.

Robinson Bryant, and Freelove Whipple; m. by Samuel Man, Justice, June 26, 1808.

“ Richard, and Anstis Proffat; m. by Simon A. Sayles, Justice, June 4, 1843.

“ Robert of North Providence, and Jane Brown,

- dau. of James McCarthy; m. by Rev. Charles Hyde, Nov. 25, 1846.
- Robins Olney, and Lydia Inman of Esten; m. by Ephraim Sayles. Justice, Jan. 9, 1843.
- “ Erastus of Walpole, Mass., and Elizabeth C. Smith of Smithfield; m. by Rev. N. S. Lovell, at Bellingham, Mass., May 6, 1846.
- Rogers John, and Plain Wilkinson; m. by William Arnold, Justice, Nov. 7, 1738.
- “ James of Cumberland, and Mary Cook of Smithfield; m. by Thomas Arnold, Justice, Nov. 2, 1750.
- “ Anne, and Daniel Wilcox; Dec. 21, 1766.
- “ Dorinda, and Whitley Royalston; Sept. 28, 1846.
- Rome James Corbett, and Hannah Booth; m. by Rev. Henry Waterman, June 24, 1839.
- Ross John Gray, and Patience Brayton, of James, dec.; m. by Elijah Arnold,, Justice, June 29, 1809.
- “ Nancy Adeline, and Thomas Bacon; Aug. 11, 1841.
- “ Oliver, and Fidelia Snow, both of Cumberland; m. by Rev. T. A. Taylor, Oct. 28, 1841.
- Rounds Rev. Daniel of Nantucket, son of Daniel and Sarah, and Elizabeth Ann Fitts of Smithfield, daughter of Abijah W., and Betsey; m. by Rev. Joseph Smith, Apr. 1, 1840.
- “ Lawton formerly of Foster, son of Thomas, and Mary Ann Irons of Gloucester, daughter of Jesse; m. by Rev. Reuben Allen, Mar. 28, 1841.
- “ Cyrus formerly of Foster, and Waitey Ann Kimball; m. by Rev. Reuben Allen, Apr. 11, 1841.
- Rowley Hugh, and Phila Mason; m. by Henry S. Mansfield, Justice, Feb. 6, 1825.

Rowley John Jr. of Webster, Mass., and Ann Booth of Smithfield; m. by Rev. Asel D. Cole. May 5, 1844.

Royalston Whitley, and Dorinda Rogers; m. by Rev. Thomas C. Brown, Sept. 28, 1846.

Rumblemarsh Hannah, and Tom. Wosamogue; Oct. 5, 1748.

Russell Mary E., and George W. Jenckes; Nov. 24, 1844.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Rankin Robert, of John and Mercy,	Dec. 12, 1819
“ Thomas, “ “	Apr. 30, 1822
“ Sarah, “ “	Aug. 11, 1824
“ Catherine, “ “	June 15, 1827
Rathbun Lydia, of Rowland and Alice,	July 13, 1803
“ Mercy Peckham, “ “	Apr. 2, 1805
“ Mary, “ “	Oct. 1, 1806
“ Edward Burrough, “ “	Oct. 7, 1809
“ Francis Howgall, “ “	Aug. 19, 1811
Raymond Phebe, of Caleb and Lavina,	Dec. 16, 1753
“ Caleb, “ “	Sept. 2, 1757
Ray Albert, of Levi and Elizabeth.	Jan. 31, 1812
“ Caroline, “ “	July 21, 1813
“ Edward, “ “	June 3, 1818
“ Hannah, “ “	Oct. 6, 1820
“ Sarah, “ “	Oct. — 1822
“ Levi Clark, “ “	Jan. 25, 1826
“ Cynthia, of Samuel and Susan,	Feb. 15, 1816
“ Abba Carroll, “ “	Jan. 24, 1819
“ Joseph Carroll, “ “	July 26, 1820
“ Mary, “ “	Oct. 12, 1823
“ Samuel Stillman, “ “	Jan. 10, 1826
“ James Edwin, “ “	Feb. 21, 1829
“ Charles, “ “	June 13, 1832

Read Anna, of John and Abigail,	Mar. 4, 1756
" Abigail, " "	Mar. 12, 1758
" Mercy, of Benjamin and Elizabeth,	Oct. 29, 1756
" Taborah, " "	Apr. 5, 1758
" Patience, of Hanson and Hannah,	Jan. 16, 1758
" Moses Farnum, of David and Hannah,	May 20, 1791
" Rhoda, " "	Oct. 11, 1792
" Anson, " "	Jan. 3, 1797
" Hiram Nelson, of Ahab and Ruth,	Mar. 15, 1806
Remington Elizabeth, of Daniel and Patience,	Mar. 18, 1809
" Minerva, " "	June 24, 1810
" James Mussey, " "	Jan. 14, 1812
Reniff Delilah, of Misha and Anna,	Oct. 30, 1784
" " " "	died, Feb. 3, 1785
" Mowry, " "	May 27, 1786
Richardson Mary Lawton Alany, of William and Mary,	June 1, 1817
" William Augustus, of John E. and Sylvia,	June 30, 1828
Rowley Nancy, of Hugh and Phila,	Apr. 1, 1826
" John, " "	June 22, 1827
" Mary, " "	Aug. 17, 1829
" Hugh, " "	Sept. 21, 1833
" James William, " "	Oct. 19, 1837

(To Be Continued in our next.)

From the Lewis Letter.

In the June number of this energetic little monthly the editor after recording our opinion of his publication, adds :

The First number of Volume VII, of Mr. Arnold's excellent magazine, *The Narragansett Historical Register*, just out: contains 88 pages of valuable records, articles, historical and editorial notes.

SOUTH KINGSTOWN FRIENDS RECORD.

*For the Towns of South Kingstown, Charlestown,
Westerly, Hopkinton and Richmond.*

By the Editor.

(Continued from page 85.)

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

A B

- Babcock Peleg, b. 4m. 29, 1742, d. 6m. 7, 1826.
" Esther Hazard, (his dau.) b. 5m. 24, 1772, d. 4m.
25, 1819.
" Susan Perry, (his dau.) b. 1m. 28, 1787, d.
5m. 3, 1824.
" Lucy, (his dau.) d. 4m. 14, 1813.
" Sarah, (his dau.) b. 6m. 28, 1793.
" Ruth Hannah, of Jonathan and Ruth, 11m. 26,
1795.
" Ruth, wife of Jonathan, d. 12m. 16, 1795.
" Dorcas Gardiner of Hezekiah and Dorcas, 2m. 26,
1816.
" William Peckham, of Hezekiah and Dorcas, 4m.
28, 1818.
" Hezekiah, of Hezekiah and Dorcas, 10m. 31, 1820.
" Adam, " " 12m. 24, 1822,
d. at Providence, 10m. 26, 1872.

Babcock John, of Hezekiah and Dorcas, 5m. 23, 1831.

" Hezekiah Sen. d. 3m. 4, 1870.

" Dorcas (Peckham of William,) his wife, d. 10m. 22, 1859.

" Waite, widow of Caleb and mother of Hezekiah, d. 4m. 12, 1836.

" Lucy, of Peleg and Lucy, d. 4m. 14, 1813.

" Lois Elma, of John and Mary, 9m. 6, 1857

" John Edward, " " 10m. 7, 1858

" William H., " " 12m. 15, 1864

Bicknell Mary Alma, of Japheth and Julia, 2nd. wife, 4m. 6, 1830.

" Julia Ann, of Japheth and Julia, 2nd. wife, 5m. 17, 1832.

" Japheth, d. 9m. — 1831.

" Ruth, wife of Japheth, d. age 49 years, 3m. 5, 1824.

Bradley Joshua, b. 4m. 30, 1775.

" Dorcas, his wife, b. 12m. 29, 1782.

" Lydia, of Joshua and Dorcas, 6m. 15, 1803

" Mary, " " 6m. 6, 1805

" Sally M., " " 5m. 6, 1807

" Joshua T. C., " " 4m. 4, 1809

" Deborah, " " 5m. 6, 1811

" Abby Ann, " " 6m. 13, 1813

" Clarinda W., " " 10m. 13, 1815

Bragg Daniel, of Nicholas and Sarah, 4m. 22, 1769

" Temperance, " " 4m. 28, 1771

" Benjamin, " " 7m. 2, 1773

" Isreal, " " 3m. 24, 1775

" " " " d. 10m. 27, 1783

" Sarah, " " 8m. 21, 1777

Briggs Prudence Autum, d. aged 70 years, 1786

Boss Lucy Anna, of Solomon B. and Catherine, 6m. 27, 1814
 Bowen Mehitable, widow of John, d. aged 92 years want-
 ing 8 days, 11m. 15, 1792; buried 18th. in Fri-
 ends' burial yard Hopkinton.

Browning Jeremiah Jr., b. 9m. 7, 1758.

" Sarah, his wife, b. 10m. 10, 1762.

" Jeremiah 3d. of Jeremiah and Sarah, 10m. 23,
 1783.

" Eunice, of Jeramiah and Sarah, 7m. 26, 1785

" Robert, " " 9m. 17, 1788

" Sarah, " " 3m. 29, 1791

" Catherine, " " 4m. 21, 1793

" Peter Yarnall, " " 5m. 7, 1795

" Anna, " " 4m. 8, 1797

" Hannah, " " 5m. 21, 1799

died 1m. 18, 1805; buried 20th. in Friends'
 burial yard Hopkinton.

" Christopher, b. 9m. 25, 1758, d. 11m. 3, 1840

" Amie, (his dau.) b. 5m. 24, 1804, d. 2m. 8, 1845;
 wife of Samuel Sheffield.

" Elizabeth, (his dau.) b. 7m. 28, 1795.

Bull Hannah, of Ephraim and Patience, 7m. 26, 1727

" Ephraim, " " 7m. 6, 1729

" Jerah, " " 11m. 15, 1731

" Joseph, " " 12m. 28, 1733

" Hannah, " " 3m. 9, 1736

" Henry, " " 5m. 4, 1738

" Thomas, " " 9m. 7, 1740

" John, " " 12m. 19, 1742

" Patience, " " 6m. 13, 1745

Burdick Willie Lincoln, b. 3m. 20, 1865.

C

Carr Sarah, 5m 29, 1765, d. 7m. 16, 1817.

" Mary, of Sarah, 8m. 4, 1790, d. 4m. 18, 1833.

" Myra, " 3m. 14, 1792.

" Sarah, " 9m. 9, 1793.

" Joanna, " 7m. 1, 1795.

Collins Susannah, wife of John, of Charlestown, d. aged 68 years, 11m, 8d; 1m. 14, 1753.

" Samuel, of John and Susannah, of Charlestown; died 8m. 13, 1753. Accidentally struck overboard of a sloop in Egg Harbor and buried there.

" John of Charlestown, died aged 75 years 3m. 9d.; 10m. 20, buried 21, 1755, in Charlestown.

" John of Stonington, son of John and Susannah of Charlestown, d. aged 63 years, 10m 1, 1778; buried in Friend's burial yard Hopkinton.

" Samuel, of John and Mehitabel, of Stonington, died aged 26 years; 6m. 3, 1779; buried in Friend's burial yard Hopkinton.

" Hezekiah, 8m. 1707, d. 10m. 10, 1775.

" Catharine (Hoxsie) his wife, d, aged 83 years; 5m. 13, 1801.

" Joseph, 4m. 18, 1738, d. 9m. 26, 1827.

" Bathsheba, his wife, 5m. 14, 1740, d. 1m. 27 1823.

" Hezekiah, of Joseph and Bathsheba, 1m. 15, 1765

" Solomon, " " 3m. 17, 1766

" Joseph, " " 10m. 8, 1767

" William, " " 1m. 10, 1770

" Beriah, " " 1m. 25, 1772

" Mary, " " 5m. 1, 1774

" Peter, " " 2m. 1, 1776

Collins Catherine,	"	"	7m. 6, 1778
"	"	"	" died, 8m. — 1779
" Joshua,	"	"	6m. 1, 1780
" John, (b. Char.) of John and Mehitable,			2m. 2, 1745
" Susannah,	"	"	12m. 5, 1746
" Amos,	"	"	5m. 16, 1749
" Benjamin,	"	"	7m. 5, 1751
" Samuel,	"	"	4m. 24, 1754
" Sarah,	"	"	12m. 6, 1756
" Abigail, (Stonington)	"	"	4m. 6, 1760
" Stephen,	"	"	2m. 6, 1763
" Ruth	"	"	7m. 20, 1765
" Timothy, (b. Stonington) of Amos,			5m. 25, 1768
" Abel, (Hopkinton)		"	5m. 2, 1770
" Isaac, (Stonington)		"	12m. 13, 1771
" Amos,	"	"	2m. 20, 1773
" Susannah,	"	"	3m. 12, 1775
" Timothy,		"	died 3m. 25, 1776
" Lydia,	"	"	4m. 29, 1778
" William,	"	"	3m. 26, 1780
" John,	"	"	11m. 19, 1781
" Ruth, (Hopkinton)		"	5m. 2, 1784
" William, (Stonington)		"	died 5m. 11, 1785
" Hannah,	"	"	8m. 29, 1786
" Nancy,	"	"	5m. 2, 1789
died 9m. 11, 1790.			

The above who died buried in Friend's burial yard
Hopkinton.

- " Amos W., died aged 72 y. 9m. 14 d.; 12m. 22, 1845
- " Lucy F., his wife, b. 2m. 1, 1810, d. 3m. 21, 1863
- " Abel James, of Amos W. and Lucy F., died 5m. 12,
1840.

Collins Jonathan Fry, of Amos W. and Lucy F., died 4m.
18, 1848.

" Mary Amie, of Amos W. and Lucy F., died 11m. 18,
1849.

" Giffard, of Jabez,	7m. 25, 1776
" Dinah, "	10m. 17, 1777
" Lewis, "	3m. 7, 1779
" Sarah, "	10m. 14, 1780
" Catherine, "	4m. 21, 1783
" Susanna, " b. 3m. 17, 1785, d. 2m. 17, 1812	
" Martha, "	8m. 12, 1787
" Catherine, of Hezekiah and Mary,	1m. 24, 1789
" Hezekiah, " "	12m. 10, 1790
" Elizabeth, " "	8m. 26, 1792
" Joseph, of Joseph Jr.,	2m. 13, 1790
" Beriah, "	3m. 25, 1792
" Sheffield, "	7m. 24, 1793
" Job, "	12m. 25, 1794
" Hannah, "	8m. 22, 1796
" Rhoda, "	8m. 19, 1798
" Bathsheba. "	6m. 5, 1800
" Elizabeth, "	3m. 24, 1802
" Peter, "	5m. 16, 1804
" Obediah, " b. 8m. 16, 1807, d. 3m. 2, 1808	

buried in Friend's burial yard Hopkinton.

" Deborah, of Abel and Mary,	9m. 30, 1791
" Ira, " "	3m. 3, 1793
" Phebe, " "	8m. 25, 1794
" Mary Wilbur, " "	6m. 7, 1796
" Timothy Clarke, " "	1m. 4, 1799
" Abigail, " "	3m. 12, 1801
" Amos, " "	3m. 8, 1803

Collins Thankful,	of Abel and Mary,	3m. 8, 1803
" Gulielma,	" "	6m. 22, 1805
" Abel,	" "	1m. 22, 1809
" Ira,	(died) "	3m. 10, 1793
" Abigail	" "	7m. 00, 1834
" Gulielma,	" "	7m. 4, 1845
" Abel, died aged 64y.	4m. 19d.;	9m. 17, 1834

The above children born in Stonington.

" Elizabeth, of Solomon and Sarah,	12m. 8, 1792
" Solomon, " "	8m. 18, 1796
" Hezekiah, " "	9m. 27, 1798
" Stephen Perry, " "	6m. 3, 1800
" Sarah, " "	7m. 22, 1802
" William C., of Isaac and Mary,	5m. 31, 1793
" Nancy, " "	1794

died in Hopkinton 12m. 7, 1879.

" Thankful, of Isaac and Mary,	8m. 31, 1795
" Amos, " "	3m. 29, 1797
" Mary, " "	3m. 23, 1799
" Isaac, " "	12m. 20, 1801
" Catherine Eliza, " "	1m. 28, 1803
" Joseph, " "	12m. 27, 1805
" Ephraim, " "	4m. 12, 1807
" John W., " "	8m. 15, 1811
" Charles Willetts, " "	5m. 22, 1813
" Thomas J., " "	3m. 7, 1815

The five eldest of the above children born
in Stonington, the others Richmond.

" Isaac, died,	1m. 3, 1841
" Mary J., "	12m. 3, 1863
" Bathsheba, "	10m. 8, 1847
" William C., "	8m. 17, 1832

- Collins Mary, died 5m. 9, 1853
“ John W., “ 10m. 5, 1873
“ Joseph, “ 8m. 12, 1874.
“ Mary, wife of Dr. Isaac, died, 12m. 3, 1863
“ Amos, died, 5m. 22, buried 25, 1796.
“ Thankful, his wife, died, 7m. 30, buried 31, 1831
Both buried in Friend's burial yard Hopkinton.
“ Timothy, b. 1m. 4, 1799, d. 5m. 5, 1867
“ Mary Ann, his wife, b. 11m. 15, 1800, d. 11m. 19,
1863.
“ Mary Ann, of Timothy and Mary Ann, 12m. 24, 1825
died, 2m. 19, 1847.
“ Abel Clarke, of Timothy and Mary A., 8m. 17, 1828
“ Peleg G., “ “ 8m. 17, 1828
“ Hannah Clarke, “ “ 10m. 15, 1831
“ John, “ “ 4m. 23, 1836
died, 2m. 29, 1847.
“ Lydia W., of Lewis and Lydia, 8m. 21, 1812, died,
1m. 3, 1833.
“ Mary D., of Lewis and Lydia, 6m. 25, 1814, died,
3m. 29, 1815.
“ Sarah Ann, of Lewis and Lydia, 4m. 2, 1816, died,
8m. 10, 1853.
“ Eliza N., of Lewis and Lydia, 11m. 6, 1817, died,
(wife of William Brown), 1m. 1, 1840.
“ George Lewis, of Lewis and Lydia, 12m. 31, 1820,
died in Providence, 8m. 10, 1853.
“ Charles Gilbert, of Lewis and Lydia, 7m. 4, 1828
“ Lydia, wife of Lewis, died aged 58y. 00m. 27d.,
4m. 13, 1834.
“ Catherine Hosena (Gifford), wife of Hezekiah, died
aged 83 years, 5m. 13, 1801.

Collins Samuel, of Hezekiah and Catherine H., died aged
61y. 11m. 25d., 7m. 29, 1811.

" Abel Francis, b. 1m. 22, 1809.

" Electa Jane, his wife, (b. New Hartford, N. Y.),
8m. 22, 1818.

" Clarkson Abel, of A. F. and E. J., 12m. 16, 1853

" Francis Wendall, " " 6m. 2, 1845

" Abel Chalkley, " " 3m. 27, 1857

" Peter Hoxsie, of Peter and Deborah, 6m. 5, 1809

" Mary D., " " 12m. 25, 1810
died, 7m. 9, 1873.

" Hannah Dennis, of Peter and Deborah, 8m. 16, 1812
died, 5m. 19, 1842.

" Abel T., of Peter and Deborah, 5m. 12, 1814

" Joseph W., " " 8m. 24, 1816

" Anna Maria, " " 3m. 21, 1821

" Edward William, of Peter and Deborah, 4m. 16, 1826

" Peter Sen., died aged 63y. 6m. 27d., 8m. 18, 1839

" Deborah his wife, (daughter of Abel), died aged
66y. 1m. 27d., 11m. 26, 1857.

" Peter H., b. 6m. 5, 1809.

" Ruth Ann, his wife, b. 6m. 12, 1814.

" Wm., Thurston, of Peter H. & Ruth A., 8m. 19, 1848

" James Robinson, " " 8m. 3, 1850

" Anne Elizabeth, " " 8m. 2, 1858
died, 11m. 26, 1878.

" George W., of Isaac, 4m. 15, 1824

" Gilbert, " 10m. 1, 1826, d. 11m. 14, 1826

" Charles R., " 10m. 6, 1830, d. 3m. 7, 1831

" William C., " 10m. 20, 1832

" Mary E., " 5m. 12, 1836

" Peleg G., b. 5m. 17, 1828.

Collins Mary W., his wife, b. 6m. 2, 1826.

- " Hannah Clarke, of P. G. & M. W., 7m. 1, 1852
- " Charles Atherton, " " 9m. 30, 1853
- " Alfred Gardiner, " " 3m. 18, 1855
- " Ella Winslow, " " 4m. 11, 1857
- " Mary Winslow, " " 12m. 16, 1858
- " Lillian Gardiner, " " 5m. 3, 1862
- " Sarah Stanton, " " 5m. 25, 1864
- " Peleg Clarke, " " 12m. 14, 1868
- " Charles A., " " d. 12m. 23, 1854

" Abel, b. 5m. 17, 1828.

" Mary Tabor, his wife, b. 10m. 11, 1835.

" Francis Wendall, of Abel and Mary T., 2m. 6, 1845

" Alice Victoria, " " 9m. 17, 1855

" Mary Anna, " " 12m. 13, 1864

" " " " 4m. 18, 1877

" Francis Winfield, " " 12m. 12, 1878

" Thomas Foster, of Ephraim, 6m. 6, 1837

" Abel James, of Amos W. and Lucy F., 5m. 12, 1846

" Mary A., wife of Abel, and daughter of Thomas
and Mary Wilbur; died aged 85y. 3m. 11d.
2m. 20, 1858, and buried in Hopkinton.

" Deborah, died 11m. 26, 1857,

" Mary Wilbur, d. aged 65y. 2m 10d. 8m. 17, 1861

" Abby R., of Abel and Mary A., died 7m. 6, 1834

" Abel, died in his 65th. year, 9m. 17, 1835

" Lydia F., 2nd. wife of Lewis, died, 1m. 5, 1862

" Lewis, died, 6m. 11, 1848.

" Gilbert Lewis, of Charles G. & Mary S., 8m. 31, 1860

" Mary Lydia, " " 12m. 15, 1862

" Catherine Elvira, " " 5m. 26, 1865

Congdon John, b. 11m. 21, 1752, d. 9m. 27, 1831

- Congdon Alice, his wife, b. d. 5m. 26, 1798
 " Sarah, " b. 5m. 30, 1767
 " Hannah, of John and Alice, b . 1m. 19, 1782, d.
 2m. 13, 1782.
 " Mary Alice, of John and Sarah, 9m. 12, 1800
 " Sarah Ann, " " 5m. 29, 1803
 " Bathsheba, of Charles and Sarah, 9m. 23, 1783
 " William, " " 12m. 10, 1785
 " Mary, " " 3m. 23, 1789
 " Joseph, " " 5m. 26, 1792
 " Charles, " " 8m. 2, 1794
 " Sarah, wife of Charles, died, 3m. 3, 1796
 " Freelove, wife of William, of South Kingstown,
 died, 8m. 17, 1812.

Cook Rebecca, died, 3m. 18, buried 20, 1792.

D

- Davis Content, wife of Peter, died in her 64th. year, 1m. 4,
 1781.
 " Martha. wife of Peter, died aged 88 years, 4m. 12,
 1809.
 " Peter, died aged 100y. 11m. 5d. 9m. 22, 1812
 buried 24. All the above buried in Friend's burial
 yard Hopkinton.
 " Lois, 6m. 13, 1796.
 " Moses, died 12m. 27, buried 29, 1815.
 Dockray Mary, wife of John B., died at South Kingstown,
 3m. 12, 1814.
 " Mercy (Peckham of William), wife of John B.,
 died, 11m. 29, 1850.
 " John Bigland, Jr., of John B. and Mercy, of South
 Kingstown, 4m. 24, 1813.

Dockray	William Peckham, of same parents,	1m. 14,	1815
"	Mercy,	" "	10m. 23, 1819
"	James Perry,	" "	5m. 18, 1820
Dye	Samuel, of John and Thankful,	2m. 26	1757
"	Richard,	" "	10m. 18, 1760
"	Elizabeth,	" "	2m. 8, 1765
"	Jonah,	" "	6m. 15, 1770
"	John,	" "	10m. 7, 1776
"	William,	" "	10m. 21, 1781
"	Stephen,	" "	8m. 1, 1784
"	Richard,	" "	6m. 13, 1786
"	Thankful,	" "	2m. 4, 1790
"	Russell,	" "	5m. 16, 1792
"	Elizabeth,	" "	3m. 16, 1795
"	Daniel,	5m. 28,	1771.
"	Elizabeth Nichols,	2m. 9,	1776.
"	Andrew,	3m. 19,	1778.
"	James,	1m. 10,	1780.
"	Rachel Nichols,	3m. 12,	1782.
"	Daniel, of Samuel and Anne,	10m. 4,	1785
"	Elizabeth,	" "	4m. 30, 1788
"	George,	" "	11m. 22, 1790
"	Deborah,	" "	10m. 4, 1794

E F

Foster	Martha, b. Richmond, of Card & Sarah,	7m. 8,	1751
"	Judeth,	" "	" 11m. 6, 1752
"	John, b. 8m. 18,	1755; died, 9m. 27,	1825
"	Ruth,		
"	Sarah, of John and Ruth,	3m. 22,	1777
"	Ethan,	" "	8m. 15, 1779
"	Othniel,	" "	6m. 13, 1782

Foster	Martha, of John and Ruth,	12m. 22, 1785
"	Elizabeth, " "	6m. 18, 1788
"	Judeth, " "	12m. 1, 1790
"	John, " "	2m. 13, 1793
	died, 11m. 3, 1833.	
"	Temperance, of Thomas and Phebe, died, 1861.	3m. 9, 1829
"	John Wilbur, of Thomas and Phebe,	9m. 1, 1830
"	Ethan Bragg, " "	1m. 26, 1832
"	Thomas Wilbur, " "	3m. 20, 1834
"	George Garfield, " "	9m. 20, 1835
"	Lydia Wilbur, " "	10m. 19, 1837
	died, 1861.	
"	Phebe Hannah, of Thomas and Phebe, died, 5m. 10, 1862.	6m. 7, 1840
"	John, of Ethan and Temperance,	9m. 24, 1802
"	Thomas, " "	4m. 22, 1804
"	Elizabeth, " "	3m. 15, 1806
"	Ethan, " "	6m. 5, 1808
"	Mary Ann, " "	9m. 1, 1812
"	Sarah W., " "	1m. 12, 1815
	Two eldest of above born in Richmond, the others not stated.	
"	John, Jr., b. 9m. 25,, 1802.	
"	Pelina, his wife, b. 5m. 17, 1819.	
"	John H., of John and Pelina,	6m. 5, 1839
"	Charles, " "	10m. 28, 1840
"	Eunice, of Othniel and Eunice, 11m. 26, 1804, d. 2m. 31, 1808.	
"	Sarah, of Othniel and Eunice,	7m. 25, 1807
"	Ruth Anna, " "	2m. 14, 1809
"	Jeremiah, " "	7m. 3, 1811
"	John B., " "	3m. 30, 1813

Foster Mary,	of Othniel and Eunice,	1m. 26, 1815
" George,	" "	8m. 30, 1816
" Elizabeth,	" "	4m. 15, 1818
" Stephen Hoxsie,	" "	2m. 1, 1820
" Martha,	" "	1m. 29, 1823
" Lydia Mitchell,	" "	7m. 27, 1824
" Dorcas Peckham,	" "	10m. 26, 1827
" Mary, (formerly Wilbur),	died,	9m. 8, 1831
" Ruth, widow of John and daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth Hoxsie,	died aged 86 years and about 9 months ;	9m. 9, 1836.
" Ethan,	died 8m. 5,	1838.

G

Gardiner Abiel,	b. 1m. 20, 1727, d. 1m. 8,	1801
" Hannah,	b 4m. 10, 1760, d. 6m. 13,	1839.
" Joshua,	b. 4m. 12,	1762.
" Dorcas, his wife,	b. 12m. 22,	1767.
" Joshua, of Joshua and Dorcas,		12m. 25, 1803
" Abiel,	" "	12m. 25, 1804
" Susannah,	" "	4m. 2, 1807
" John W., of Joshua and Elizabeth,		1m. 9, 1829
" Abbie Wilbur,	" "	1m. 21, 1838
" Mary Ann,	" "	9m. 8, 1839
Gifford Hannah, of William and Martha,		2m. 16, 1746
" Jabez,	" "	12m. 5, 1747
" William,	" "	1m. 28, 1750
Greene Sarah,	b. 1m. 14,	1793.
" Elizabeth,	b. 9m. 19,	1805.

H

Hazard Sarah, of Thomas (of Robert) and Elizabeth (Robinson of William), b. 11m. 10, 1747, died, 5m. 26, 1753.

“ Robert, of same parents, 10m. 17, 1753.

“ Thomas, “ b. 11m. 13, 1755, d. 3m. 15, 1756.

“ Thomas, 2nd. “ b. 11m. 15, 1758.

“ Sarah, wife of George, died, aged 26y. 10m.; 4m. 12, 1783; buried in old Meeting-house yard So. Kingstown.

“ Sarah, of George and Sarah, b. 3m. 28, 1783, died in South Kingstown 6m. 17, 1818.

“ Benjamin, of Thomas (of Benj'n), and Hannah, 11m. 4, 1784.

“ Thomas, of same parents, 5m. 8, 1787.

“ Hannah, “ 11m. 14, 1791.

“ Isaac Senter, “ b. 3m. 27, d. 29, 1795

“ “ “ 2nd. “ b. 5m. 10, d. 11, 1796

“ Thomas, of Robert and Sarah, died in his 78 year, 8m. 26, 1798.

“ Sarah, of Benjamin and Joanna, 9m. 11, 1815

“ Hannah, “ “ 6m. 9, 1817

“ Esther, died in her 47 year, 4m. 21, 1819

“ Mary Abbie, of Jonathan Nichols and Mary (Congdon), his wife, 4m. 29, 1828

“ Anna Congdon, of same parents, 3m. 19, 1830
died, 7m. 10, 1832.

“ Sarah Congdon, of same parents, 12m. 28, 1831

“ Anna Congdon 2nd., “ 1m. 26, 1834
died, 10m. 11, 1835.

Hazard	John Congdon, of same parents,	3m. 31, 1836
"	Rowland, "	4m. 20, 1838
"	George, died, 8m. 1, 1825.	
"	Sarah, his wife, died, 10m. 31, 1834.	
"	Alice R., died, 1m. 1, 1837.	
"	Mary R., died, 3m. 26, 1837.	
"	Jane, died aged 73y. 4m. 11d.	4m. 13, 1862
"	Thomas B., died 9m. 28, buried 30,	1845
Healey	Mary Davis, of Martha, 4m. 11, 1782	
"	Martha, " 3m. 4, 1790	
"	Hannah, of Christopher and Alice, 10m. 28, 1794	
	died, 9m. 28, 1796.	
"	Samuel, of Christopher and Alice, 4m. 28, 1796	
"	Elizabeth, " " 6m. 6, 1797	
"	Peter Davis, of Joseph and Martha, 8m. 11, 1795	
"	Hannah, " " 10m. 3, 1798	
	above children born in Hopkinton.	
"	Joseph S., 2m. 21, 1799	
"	Rachel, 8m. 30, 1800	
"	Thomas, 12m. 10, 1802	
Hoxsie	Martha, of Solomon and Mary, 3m. 2, 1735	
"	Mary, " " 7m. 9, 1736	
"	Bathsheba, " " 3m. 14, 1740	
"	John, " " 6m. 29, 1742	
"	Peter, " " 11m. 17, 1744	
"	Anne, " " 1m. 15, 1747	
"	Solomon, " " 6m. 00, 1751	
	above children born in Charlestown.	
"	Barnabus, of Stephen and Elizabeth, 9m. 1, 1735	
"	Stephen, " " 3m. 8, 1738	
"	Elizabeth, " " 5m. 13, 1740	
"	Edward, " " 11m. 9, 1742	
	died, 9m. 4, 1750.	

Hoxsie Hannah, of Stephen and Elizabeth,	11m. 7, 1744
" Samuel, " "	6m. 13, 1747
" Ruth, " "	11m. 4, 1749
" John, " "	5m. 28, 1752
" Edward, " "	11m. 11, 1754
" Mary, " "	3m. 23, 1757
" Gideon, " "	9m. 9, 1759
" Presberry, " "	1m. 14, 1762

The eldest of the above born Westerly, the next six Charlestown, the rest Richmond.

" Elizabeth, wife of Stephen, died age 59 years,	10m. 25, 1778.
" Benjamin, of Benjamin and Sarah,	1m. 14, 1743
" Bathsheba, " "	9m. 13, 1744
" Sarah, " "	8m. 22, 1746
" Ann, " "	6m. 3, 1748

above children born in Charlestown.

" Dorcas, of John and Mercy, of South Kingstown,	5m. 18, 1749.
" Editha, of Barnabus and Elizabeth,	7m. 31, 1764
" Stephen, " "	1m. 00 1768
" Enock, " "	7m. 27, 1769
" Elizabeth, " "	4m. 1, 1772
" Esther, " "	5m. 21, 1772

died, 4m. 10, 1778.

" Joshua, of Barnabus and Elizabeth,	4m. 8, 1776
" Esther, " "	5m. 7, 1782
" Lydia, " "	6m. 22, 1788
" Barnabus, died,	4m. 11, 1799
" Elizabeth, his wife, died,	4m. 12, 1799

buried in one grave in Friends burial yard Richmond.

- Hoxsie Solomon, of Peter and Sarah, 10m. 14, 1784
 died, 11m. 3, 1793; buried in Friend's burial
 yard Richmond.
- " Elizabeth, of Peter and Sarah, 10m. 22, 1787
- " Solomon, died, 3m. 23, 1781, buried near his house
 Richmond.
- " Stephen, died aged 80y. 00m. 26d.; 10m. 24, 1793
 buried 27, in Friend's burial yard Richmond.
- " Elizabeth, of Stephen and Anna, 1m. 12, 1792
- " Thomas W., " " 9m. 8, 1794
- " William B., " " 10m. 25, 1795
- " Stephen, " " 8m. 31, 1797
- " Anna, " " 10m. 7, 1799
- " George, " " 10m. 14, 1801
- " Martha, " " 9m. 30, 1803
- " Edith, " " 10m. 23, 1805
- " Edward, " " 1m. 7, 1808
- " Solomon Kenyon, " 9m. 9, 1811
- " John Woodman, " 8m. 3, 1815
- " Benjamin, died at Westerly, aged 78 years lacking
 1m. 11d.; 1m. 14, buried 16, 1795.
- " Mary, died, aged 90 years and about 5 months,
 buried 20th. near where she lived; 3m. 18, 1797
- " Joshua, Jr., of Joshua and Elizabeth, 4m. 12, 1805
 died, 7m. 16, 1806.
- " Solomon W., of Joshua and Elizabeth, 8m. 11, 1806
- " Edith Ann, " " 6m. 23, 1809
- " Rowland K., " " 4m. 1, 1811
- " Gideon K., " " 2m. 19, 1815
- " Eliza N., " " 2m. 26, 1818
- " Peter, died, 8m. 1, 1819

Hoxsie Sarah, (supposed widow of Peter), died aged 79y.

3m. 2d.; 3m. 29, 1828.

" John, died, 3m. 19, 1833

" Anne, widow of Stephen, died, 1m. 23, 1838

Hull Joseph, of Joseph and Susanna, 8m. 14, 1714

" Susanna, " " 2m. 20, 1716

" Mary, " " 12m. 19, 1718

" Experience, " " 6m. 21, 1722

died, 10m. 31, 1748.

" Susanna, wife of Joseph, died in her 62nd. year,
7m. 25, 1748.

" Joseph, died aged 67y. 4m. 10d.; 3m. 24, 1791
buried 26th. in Friend's burial yard near Tower
Hill, South Kingstown.

I

Irish Benjamin, of Joseph and Dorcas, of South Kingstown,
b. 3m. 16, 1750.

" Mary, of same parents, 6m. 24, 1751.

" Dorcas, wife of Joseph, of South Kingstown, died,
7m. 24, 1752.

" Dorcas, of Joseph and Sarah, 7m. 20, 1755

" Assa, " " 7m. 20, 1755

" Amos, " " 5m. 20, 1757

above children born in South Kingstown.

" Benjamin, of Job and Mary, 11m. 1, 1753

" Elizabeth, " " 2m. 20, 1756

" Lydia, " " 5m. 4, 1759

" Jedediah, " " 3m. 3, 1762

" Mary, " " 10m. 19, 1765

Irish Peter Davis, of Job and Mary, 7m. 14, 1768
the first four of the children born South Kingstown,
the next Pomfret, the last Stonington.

" Mary, wife of John, of Stonington, died in her 75 year
buried 15th. in Friends burial yard Westerly; died,
4m. 13, 1799.

J K

Kenyon George, 2m, 4, 1733, d. 12m. 8, 1819.

" Martha, his wife,	5m. 2, 1735, d.	11m. 22, 1818
" Mary, of George and Martha,		3m. 25, 1759
" Catherine,	" "	3m. 25, 1759
" Martha,	" "	11m. 15, 1760
" Thomas,	" "	2m. 57, 1762
" Solomon,	" "	2m. 27, 1762
" George,	" "	4m. 23, 1764
" Bathsheba,	" "	11m. 20, 1765
" Sarah,	" "	5m. 30, 1767
" Gideon,	" "	5m. 16, 1770
" Anne,	" "	4m. 6, 1772
" Elizabeth,	" "	1m. 31, 1774
" Lydia,	" "	3m. 17, 1776
" Bathsheba,	" "	4m. 9, 1778
" John H.,	" "	5m. 24, 1780
" Martha, of Solomon and Eunice,		2m. 27, 1790
" Peleg,	" "	2m. 24, 1892
" Solomon,	" "	5m. 19, 1793
" Catherine,	" "	4m. 20, 1795
" George C.,	" "	11m. 26, 1797
" Elisha,	" "	7m. 29, 1799
" "	" "	died, 8m. 9, 1799
" John T.,	" "	1m. 11, 1801

Kenyon	Eunice,	Solomon and Eunice,	2m. 9, 1805
"	Elwood,	" "	4m. 21, 1807
"	Lydia,	" "	11m. 29, 1809
"	"	" "	died, 1m. 30, 1810
"	Thomas Elwood,	" "	4m. 21, 1807
the first seven of the above children born in South Kingstown, the others Richmond.			
"	Mary,	of Gideon and Sarah,	11 30, 1793
"	Sarah,	" "	1m 7, 1796
"	Martha,	" "	4m. 22, 1798
"	"	" "	died, 5m. 15, 1829
"	Deborah,	" "	4m. 9, 1800
"	Gideon H.,	" "	4m. 9, 1802
"	"	" "	died, 5m. 24, 1810
"	Catherine,	" "	5m. 16, 1804
"	Elijah,	" "	6m. 21, 1807
"	Gideon,	" "	2m. 19, 1811
"	George S.,	of George and Rachel,	1m. 23, 1795
"	Elisha,	" "	12m. 30, 1796
"	Lydia,	" "	8m. 25, 1799
"	Elizabeth,	" "	9m. 17, 1802
"	Rachel,	" "	4m. 20, 1804
"	Mary,	" "	7m. 27, 1806
"	David,	" "	11m. 28, 1808
"	Abel Collins,	" "	10m. 3, 1811
the first four of the above children born South Kingstown, the next two Hopkinton, the two last Richmond.			
"	Rowland,	of John H. and Ruth,	11m. 21, 1805
died, 9m. 14, 1807.			
"	Rowland,	2nd., of the same parents,	8m. 2, 1808
died, 5m. 30, 1814.			

- Kenyon Mary Ann, of the same parents, 9m. 19, 1810
 " Julina, " " 5m. 17, 1814
 " John H., " " 4m. 20, 1816
 " Eunice, died, 9m. 13, 1819.
- Knowles John, b. 5m. 25, 1720, d. 2m. 9, 1793:
 buried in Friend's burial yard Richmond.
- " Susanna, his wife, b. 7m. 1724, d. 9m. 1767
 " Sarah, of Robert and Ann, 3m. 9, 1722
 " William, " " 8m. 13, 1725
 " Robert, " " 12m. 27, 1727
 " Joseph, " " 1m. 16, 1730
 " Ann, " " 8m. 20, 1737
 " Robert, son of John, b. 6m. 16, 1749.
 " Catherine, his wife, b. 12m. 29, 1753.
 " John Warner, of Robert and Catherine, 1m 31, 1776
 " Elizabeth, " " 4m. 13, 1784
 " Thomas Rodman, " " 12m. 19, 1786
 " Catherine Fry, " " 1m. 15, 1790
 " Benjamin, " " 9m. 1, 1792
 " Ruth, " " 6m. 29, 1796
 " Alice, of Joseph and Bathsheba, 10m. 24, 1754
 " Robert, " " 8m. 29, 1758
 above children born South Kingstown.
- " Bathsheba, wife of Joseph, died aged near 68 years;
 buried 31st., in new meeting house yard South
 Kingstown; 1m. 29, 1800.
- " Joseph, died aged 79 years wanting 9 days, 3m. 7,
 1809.
- " Mary (Hoxsie), wife of John, died, 3m. 23, 1757
 " Susanna, of John and Mary, 6m. 2, 1779
 " John, " " 3m. 2, 1781

Knowles	William, of John and Mary,	4m. 25, 1783
"	Daniel, " "	6m. 25, 1785
"	Stephen, " "	7m. 27, 1787
"	Elizabeth, " "	1m. 19, 1789
"	John, died, 8m. 24, 1791; buried 25, in Friend's burial yard Richmond.	
"	William T., b. 5m. 22, 1758, d. 8m. 20, buried 22, 1803; in Friend's burial yard Richmond.	
"	Avis, his wife, b. 3m. 8, 1758	
"	Avis, of William T. and Avis.	12m. 5, 1791
"	Sarah, " "	1m. 22, 1793
"	John, " "	4m. 12, 1794
"	Benjamin, " "	8m. 28, 1796
"	Jonathan, " "	9m. 6, 1797
"	William, " "	1m. 21, 1799
"	Susanna, " "	5m. 12, 1801
"	George, " "	6m. 4, 1802
"	Amie, b. 2m. 15, 1769 d. 7m 23, 1850	
"	Elizabeth, died, 2m. 1, 1785, buried at Richmond.	
"	Ann, died, 4m. 14, 1785; buried at Friend's burial yard Tower Hill.	
"	Hannah, of Robert and Lucy Anna, 10m. 14, 1783	
"	Henry, " "	1m. 27, 1786
"	Bathsheba, " "	4m. 19, 1788
"	Alice, " "	7m. 8, 1790
"	Catherine, " "	7m. 20, 1792
"	Anna, " "	7m. 30, 1795
"	Benjamin Rodman; of above parents, 8m. 15, 1797	
"	Sarah, " "	6m. 10, 1799
"	Jonathan, of William, 9m. 14, 1797	
"	George, " died aged 13m.; 7m. 14, 1803	

- Knowles Elizabeth, of John W. and Esther, 1m. 5, 1802
 " Barnabus, " " 8m. 30, 1804
 " Deborah, " " 10m. 19, 1805
 " John H., of John and Hannah, 7m. 1, 1804
 " Solomon R., " " 9m. 3, 1807
 " Sarah, " " 1m. 9, 1810
 " Mary, " " 3m. 9, 1813
 " Calvin, " " 5m. 22, 1816
 " Robert R., " " "
 " Anna Almy, " " 9m. 6, 1821
 " Horace Browning, " " 1m. 27, 1824
 " John, of John, died, 11m. 30, 1864
 " Hannah, his wife died, 12m. 31, 1871
 " John Hoxsie, b. 7m. 1, 1804
 " Catherine E., his wife, died, 12m. 2, 1880
 " William Collins, of John H. and Catherine E., 7m.
 12, 1828.
 " Robert, died in his 61st. year, 2m. 1, 1810; buried
 in Friend's burial yard Richmond.
 " Henry A., of Henry and Susanna, 2m. 21, 1811
 " Abraham, " " 1m. 10, 1813
 " Susanna, " " 5m. 7, 1815
 " Mary, " " 9m. 13, 1816
 " Abraham, " " died, 7m. 18, 1814
 above children born in South Kingstown.
 " Catherine, died, 3m. 24, 1825

L M

- Munroe Phebe, of Collins, died aged 59 years 6 1-5 m.
 buried in Friend's burial yard Hopkinton; died,
 12m. 3, 1854.
 " Thankful, 3m. 28, 1855

N

Nichols Martha, b. 10m. 24, 1741

- " John Taylor, of Andrew and Anne, 9m. 3, 1764
 - " " " " died, 1m. 20, 1835
 - " Andrew, " " 1m. 3, 1766
 - " Elizabeth, " " 9m. 10, 1768
 - " William, " " 11m. 22, 1770
 - " Elizabeth, " " 8m. 29, 1773
 - " Susanna Neau, " " 7m. 17, 1796
 - " Andrew, " " 6m. 28, 1808
 - " Rachel, died aged 88 y. 7m. 3d., and buried in Friend's burial yard; died, 5m. 15, 1792.
 - " John, of Andrew and Rachel, died aged 64 years; 9m. 17, 1800; buried in Friend's burial yard.
 - " Mary, wife of John Taylor Nichols, died 12m. 9, 1841, aged 82 years.
 - " John Taylor, Jr., died aged 73 years, 2m. 17, 1870
 - " Andrew, died aged 82 years, 9m. 4, 1841
 - " Mary, his wife, died aged 80 years, 4m. 1, 1844
 - " Elizabeth, died at her birth, buried next day.
 - " William, died 1m. 27, 1853, buried the 30th.
 - " Elizabeth, died 11m. 27, buried 30, 1882
- The burials of the above family were in the Friend's burial yard near Tower Hill.

O

Oatley Mary, died aged 83y. 5m. 24d., was buried near house in lower meeting house lot South Kingstown died 5m. 20, buried 22, 1786.

P

- Parker Catherine, died aged 77y. 11m. 19d., 11m. 14, 1781
buried in Friend's burial yard Tower Hill.
- Peckham Sarah, of William and Mercy, 11m. 28, 1777
- | | | | | |
|---|------------|--------------------------------------|---------|--------------|
| " | Alice, | " | " | 1m. 19, 1780 |
| " | William, | " | " | 11m. 4, 1781 |
| " | Mercy, | " | " | 7m. 11, 1783 |
| " | Dorcas, | " | " | 2m. 7, 1787 |
| " | Perry, | " | " | 6m. 30, 1789 |
| " | Elizabeth, | " | " | 11m. 9, 1792 |
| " | " | " | " | 3m. 1, 1878 |
| " | Mary, | " | " | 3m. 27, 1795 |
| " | " | " | " died, | 1m. 27, 1827 |
| " | William, | died aged 68 years, 5m. 19, 1820. | | |
| " | Mercy, | his wife, died, 7m. 24, 1810. | | |
| " | Dorcas, | widow of William, died, 4m. 15, 1831 | | |
| " | Elizabeth, | wife of Peleg, died, 9m. 12, 1788 | | |
| " | Mary, | died, 10m. 1, 1827 | | |
- Perry Mary, of James and Alice, 8m. 25, 1719
- | | | | | |
|---|-----------|---|-------|---------------|
| " | James, | " | " | 8m. 27, 1728 |
| " | Alice, | " | Anna, | 5m. 20, 1736 |
| " | Jonathan, | " | " | 7m. 2, 1738 |
| " | Samuel, | " | " | 12m. 24, 1739 |
| " | Alice, | wife of James, died, 12m. 7, 1731 | | |
| " | Thomas, | of Simeon and Anne, 12m. 7, 1776 | | |
| " | Hoxsie, | " | " | 5m. 10, 1778 |
| " | Sarah, | " | " | 8m. 17, 1780 |
| " | Solomon, | " | " | 6m. 25, 1782 |
| " | Anne, | wife of Simeon and daughter of Solomon Hoxsie
deceased, died, 10m. 27, 1785. | | |

- Perry Elizabeth. wife of Simeon, died aged 35y. 10m., buried
22, near house in Hopkinton, died, 6m. 20, 1778
- " Martha, of Stephen and Elizabeth, died, 4m. 2, 1789
buried near house in Hopkinton.
- " Sarah, wife of Simeon of Charlestown, d. 6m. 1, 1792
- " Simeon of Charlestown, died, 12m. 2, 1802
- " Hannah, widow of Simeon, died 4m. 10, 1817
- " William S., b. 3m. 1, 1799, died, 8m. 4, 1862
- " Lois, his wife, b. 6m. 13, 1796
- " Edward Burrough, of Wm. S. & Lois, 3m. 3, 1822
- " Francis Howgall, " " 9m. 5, 1824
- " Lois Anthony, " " 7m. 6, 1827
- " Mary Peckham, " " 3m. 29, 1829
- " William Henry, " " 5m. 1, 1831
- " Robert Barclay, " " 11m. 23, 1833
- " " " " d. 9m. 12, 1854
- " Preserved, " " 1m. 22, 1837
- " " " " 9m. 19, 1841
- " Susan Amie, " " 5m. 2, 1840
- " " " " d. 9m. 23, 1841
- " Susan Amie, 2nd. " " 9m. 4, 1843
- " Charles, of Thomas and Elizabeth, 9m. 27, 1809
- " Anna. " " 9m. 2, 1812
- " Thomas, " " 6m. 6, 1814
- " William Henry, b. 5m. 1, 1831
- " Sarah Anna (Nichols), his wife, b. 6m. 15, 1836
died, 5m. 29, 1880.
- " Elizabeth, his wife, b. 6m. 4, 1837
- " George E., of William H. and Sarah, 8m. 26, 1855
- " William F., " " 3m. 12, 1857
- " Herbert Burton, " " 1m. 28, 1859

Perry Elvira Maria, of William H. and Sarah	5m. 14, 1861
“ Daniel Edward, “ “	10m. 31, 1863
“ Albert Henry, “ “	11m. 14, 1865
“ John Branch, “ “	11m. 14, 1867
“ Sidney Howard, “ “	11m. 5, 1869
“ Lois Anna, “ “	10m. 19, 1871

Q R

Rathbun Joshua, of Joshua (dec.) and Sarah,	8m. 25, 1767
“ Abraham Borden, of same parents,	11m. 10 1769
“ Acors, (b. Stonington) “ “	1m. 23, 1772
“ Benjamin Bagnall, “ “	3m. 17, 1774
“ Rowland R., of Acors and Lydia,	9m. 1, 1776
“ Mary, “ “	8m. 27, 1778
died in her 5th. year.	
“ Joshua, of Acors and Lydia,	10m. 4, 1780
“ Doreas, “ “	12m. 29, 1782
“ Lydia, “ “	11m. 29, 1785
“ Lydia, wife of Acors, died,	8m. 14, 1788
died at Stonington Point, buried with her father and mother in Hopkinton.	
“ Sarah, of Abraham B. and Deborah,	7m. 21, 1793
“ Joshua, of Acors and Sarah,	11m. 24, 1794, d.
1m. 24, 1795.	
“ William, of Acors and Sarah,	2m. 18, 1796
“ Sarah, “ “	11m. 11, 1797
“ Solomon, “ “	6m. 30, 1799
“ Wells, “ “	2m. 12, 1801
“ Deborah, wife of Abraham Borden Rathbun, of South Kingstown, died aged 27y. 6m. 10d., buried 29th. in Friend's burial yard Hopkinton, died, 5m. 16, 1795.	

Rathbun Solomon Hoxsie, of Joshua and Elizabeth, 10m.
19, 1805.

- " Sarah, of Joshua and Elizabeth, 8m. 15, 1807
- " George, " " 10m. 27, 1810
- " " " " died, 4m. 19, 1812
- " George Fox, " " 6m. 10, 1813
- " Peter Hoxsie, " " 11m. 4, 1815
- " Mary Alice, " " 3m. 4, 1818
- " Rowland Robinson, of above parents, 9m. 11, 1822

Ray Bathsheba, 2nd. wife of Isaiah, died, 10m. 20, 1838

Read Elizabeth, 2m. 16, 1796

Richmond Stephen, b. 8m. 3, 1704, d. 6m. 26, 1787

- " Anne, b. 9m. 1, 1706, died, 5m. 12, 1785
married John Hoxsie.
- " Jane, of Cyrus and Phebe, 4m. 7, 1733
- " Cyrus, " " 3m. 6, 1737
- " Phebe, " " 8m. 25, 1739
- " Abigail " " 5m. 16, 1743
- " Mary, " " 5m. 15, 1745

Robinson William A., (b. Huntington, N. J.) 10m. 18,
1797.

- " Dorcas (Brown), his wife, (b. Danby, Vt.) 3m.
26, 1807.
- " Mary Atmore, of William A. and Dorcas, 8m. 28,
1829.
- " James, of same parents, 5m. 19, 1831
- " Edward Hadwin, " " 1m. 16, 1833
- " Caroline, " " 6m. 8, 1834
- " Anne Atmore, " " 5m. 30, 1837
- " William Atmore, " " 5m. 7, 1841
above children born in South Kingstown.
- " Rowland, of James and Mary A., 5m. 29, 1806

Robinson Sylvester C., of James and Mary A., 11m. 19,
1808, died at Salem, Mass., 3m. 2, 1883.

Rodman Robert, of Samuel and Penelope, 9m. 28, 1745

" Daniel, " " 3m. 4, 1747

" William, " " 9m. 19, 1748

" Catherine, " " 5m. 9, 1751

" Penelope, " " 5m. 9, 1751

above children born in South Kingstown.

" Catherine, of Benja'n and Hannah, 12m. 29, 1753

" Mary, " " 12m. 16, 1755

" Anne, " " 12m. 11, 1757

" Lucy Anna, " " 4m. 28, 1760

" Ruth, " " 8m. 12, 1763

" Deborah, " " 8m. 5, 1766

above children born in South Kingstown.

" Abigail, wife of Thomas of South Kingstown, died
aged 78 years 5 months, and buried 19th. in the
Friend's burial yard near Tower Hill, died, 1m.
16, 1761.

Rogers Anna, 1m. 28, 1764

" Zerniah, 4m. 29, 1765

S

Seager Hannah, of John Jr. and Elizabeth 11m. 12, 1746

" Alice, " " 3m. 16, 1748

" John, " " 7m. 18, 1749

" Samuel, " " 7m. 19, 1740

" John, " " 1m. 14, 1743

" Elizabeth, " " 1m. 23, 1755

" John, " " died, 2m. 18, 1750

" John Jr., died, 9m. 24, 1754

- Seager Elizabeth, wife of John Jr., died, 3m. 3, 1755
 above children born in South Kingstown.
- " Rebecca, b. 3m. 13, 1762, died, 2m. 11, 1850
- Sheffield Hannah, 12m. 15, 1770
- " James, 1m. 27, 1773, died 6m. 10, 1825
- " Alice, 8m. 8, 1775
- " Joshua, 12m. 1, 1777
- " Samuel, 10m. 1, 1780
- " Elizabeth, 6m. 2, 1783
- " John, 6m. 7, 1786
- " Mary, 11m. 5, 1788
- " James, b. 1m. 27, 1773, d. 6m. 10, 1825
- " Sarah, his wife, 3m. 22, 1777
- " John, of James and Sarah, 7m. 20, 1796
- " Ruth, " " 9m. 3, 1798
- " Samuel, " " 11m. 4, 1803
- " Card Foster, " " 2m. 28, 1816
- " John, died at Richmond aged 31 years 3 months,
 10m. 19, 1827.
- " Eunice, of John and Ann, 3m. 4, 1821
- " Edward, " " 3m. 22, 1823
- " " " died, 3m. 2- 1823
- " Edward K., " " 10m. 31, 1824
- " Mary P., " " 1m. 25, 1826
- " " " died, 10m. 19, 1826
- " Martha, of Samuel and Amie, 11m. 8, 1830
- " Elizabeth, " " 12m. 19, 1833
- " James, " " 1m. 18, 1838
- " Amie Knowles, " " 9m. 17, 1835
- " Samuel Christopher, " 2m. 2, 1845
- Slocum Jonathan, 3m. 10, 1808

- Smith Mehitable, of Richard and Abigail, 7m. 20, 1745
 " Abigail, of Richard, of Groton, Conn., died, 6m. 15,
 1799.
 " Richard, of Groton, Conn., died, 8m. 28, 1800

T.

- Tripp Ann, of Lot and Susannah, 7m. 11, 1743
 " Mary, " " 6m. 11, 1745
 " Lot, " " 5m. 18, 1747
 " Joseph, " " 3m. 5, 1750
 " " " died, 9m. 25, 1752
 " Experience, " " 11m. 4, 1752
 " " " died, 12m. 10, 1752
 " Experience, 2d. " " 2m. 22, 1754
 " Tabitha, " " 8m. 29, 1755
 Tucker Joshua, b. 9m. 4, 1750, died, 2m. 19, 1832

U V W

- Watson Jeffrey, b. 8m. 30, 1786, died, 1m. 6, 1838
 " Elizabeth, his wife, b. 8m. 19, 1794
 " Ezekiel, of Jeffrey and Elizabeth, 12m. 17, 1812
 " Dorcas G., " " 3m. 9, 1814
 " Elizabeth B., " " 5m. 30, 1821
 " William T., " " 4m. 27, 1824
 " Elizabeth B., " " died, 8m. 2, 1837
 " Hannah, widow of Ezekiel, b. 6m. 5, 1767, died,
 2m. 5, 1832.
 Waud Eliza, of Eliphalet, 5m. 12, 1807
 Weaver Anne, of Zebulon and Dorcas, 10m. 1, 1778
 " John Hoxsie, " " 5m. 3, 1780
 " Ruth, " " 12m. 24, 1781

Weaver	Zebulon,	Zebulon and Dorcas,	9m. 26, 1783
"	Lydia,	" "	11m. 3, 1785
"	Joshua,	" "	2m. 21, 1788
"	Dorcas,	" "	8m. 7, 1792
Wilbur	Woodman,	b. 10m. 13, 1743, died, 7m. 24, 1825: buried in Friend's burial yard Hopkinton.	
"	Dorcas,		
"	Esther,	12m. 17, 1769	
"	Thomas, of	Thomas and Mary,	5m. 7, 1762
"	William,	" "	6m. 10, 1765
"	Solomon,	" "	2m. 11, 1768
"	Isaac,	" "	6m. 2, 1771
"	Mary,	" "	11m. 9, 1772
"	John,	" "	7m. 17, 1774
"	Dorcas,	died, 1m. 1, 1770	
"	Thomas Burgeuss, of	William and Anna, 3m. 7, 1791, died, 3m. 25, 1795; buried in Friend's burial yard Hopkinton.	
"	Mary, of	William and Anna,	4m. 25, 1792
"	Sarah Greene,	" "	2m. 10, 1794
"	Ann,	" "	6m. 4, 1797
"	William,	" "	5m. 30, 1799
"	Hannah S.,	" "	4m. 14, 1805
"	Thomas, of	Isaac and Susanna,	12m. 8, 1795
"	Isaac,	" "	6m. 7, 1798
"	"	" " died,	7m. 19, 1799
"	Elizabeth,	" "	5m. 22, 1800
"	Gideon,	" "	4m. 6, 1803
"	Abbie,	" "	3m. 20, 1806
"	Alice,	" "	2m. 8, 1809
"	Daniel,	" "	1m. 22, 1812
"	Isaac Peckham,	" "	2m. 3, 1815
"	Mary Ann,	" "	1m. 11, 1818

the first of the above children born Richmond,
 the second South Kingstown, the rest Hopkinton

Wilbur Thomas, of John and Lydia, 1m. 16, 1795

" Amos Collins, " " 11m. 25, 1796

" Lydia, " " 8m. 23, 1798

" Phebe, " " 5m. 29, 1800

" Susan Cole, " " 4m. 12, 1802

" Sarah S., " " 5m. 4, 1804

" Mary, " " 10m. 2, 1806

above children, eldest born Stonington, the next
 four Hopkinton, two youngest not stated.

" Thomas, died, 8m. 3, 1796, buried in Friend's
 burial yard Hopkinton.

" Solomon, died, 5m. 17, buried 18, 1779

" Thomas, of Thomas and Mary, died aged 39y. 4m.
 18d.; 9m. 26, 1801.

" William, of Thomas and Mary, died aged 55y. 9m.
 16d.; buried 28, died, 3m. 26, 1821.

both of the above buried in Friend's burial yard
 Hopkinton.

" John, of John and Lydia, 7m. 4, 1809

" Hannah Collins. " " 8m. 19, 1811

" Ruth, " " 12m. 24, 1813

" " " died, 8m. 5, 1814

" William Hale, " " 3m. 10, 1816

" Anna A., " " 4m. 20, 1818

" Elizabeth Walker, " " 1m. 16, 1821

" Isaac, died aged 54y. 5m., 2m 11, 1825, buried in
 Friend's burial yard Hopkinton

" Isaac Gardiner, of Gideon and Susan, 3m. 15, 1830

" Benjamin Knowles, " " 7m. 8, 1832

" Benjamin Hammond, " " died, 1m. 4, 1878

- Wilbur Susan Howland, of Gideon & Susan, 11m. 7, 1835
 " " " " " died, 1m. 17, 1878
 " Benjamin T., died, 3m. 6, 1879
 " Hannah Collins, of John and Lydia, died aged 21y.
 00m. 3d.; 6m. 21, 1832.
 " Lydia, of John and Lydia, died aged 38y. 9m. 21d.
 6m. 14, 1837.
- Wilcox Susanna, 11m. 27, 1773
- Wilkinson Mary, of John and Martha, 3m. 16, 1735
 " William, " " 10m. 14, 1736
 " Dinah, " " 9m. 14, 1738
 " Mary, " " 12m. 16, 1740
 " John, " " 3m. 9, 1742
 " Mary, " " died, 1m. 28, 1738
 " Mary, 2nd. " " " 1m. 6, 1750
 two youngest of the above born in Charlestown.
- Williams Caroline Smith, of John Dockray and Hannah
 (Brown) 3m. 24, 1826, died, 1m. 27, 1838.
 " Edward Brown, of same parents, 2m. 2, 1828
 " Charles, " " 12m. 22, 1833
 " John Dockray, " " 12m. 22, 1835
- Wing Mary, widow of John, and formerly wife of Thomas
 Wilbur, died, 8m. 4, 1827, buried in Friend's bur-
 ial yard Hopkinton.

X Y Z

Nothing recorded under these letters.

From the Woonsocket Patriot, July 19, 1889.

James N. Arnold, Editor of the Narragansett Historical Register -- a publication, by the way, which deserves more liberal encouragement than it receives -- is writing a series of valuable historical papers for the Rhode Island Pendulum.

THE FORTY TWO STAR FLAG IN RHODE ISLAND.

Under date of July 17, 1889, the *Providence Journal* printed the following in the report of the encampment of our State Melitia at Camp Ladd, at Warwick, of the day preceding (July 20).

The Newport men disputed the claim, that this was the first display of our National Flag of Forty-two Stars. The Register feeling an interest in the matter inquired of its Newport correspondent (Mr. James C. Swan), upon what grounds the Newport claim was based and received the note that follows the Journal's article. The reader can see therefore, upon what grounds both claims are based and judge the matter for himself.

" There was quite a surprise for General Rhodes and the officers of brigade headquarters, when the flag at headquarters was raised. At precisely 12,30 o'clock the signal was given, the National Band struck up the usual patriotic air, the salute of twenty-one guns was fired, and the handsome new flag swung to the breeze, and Camp Ladd was formally opened. But here the surprise came in, for instead of the usual 38 stars, there were 42 bright and sparkling gems on the new flag. Explanations were in order, and while the flag was a little ahead of authority nobody seemed to find any fault with it. This is the first 42 star flag ever raised in Rhode Island.

Newport, R. I. July 30, 1889.

James N. Arnold, Esq.;

Dear Sir:

30 Eddy street, Providence, R. I.

On *Election Day Tuesday May 28, 1889,*

the Old Colony Steamboat Company, from a permanent staff attached to the derrick on their Wharf in Newport (the whole height of which is about one hundred and twenty-five feet), threw to the breeze a U. S. flag having forty-two stars.

They are in the habit of displaying such a flag on all public occasions.

Yours Truly;

James C. Swan.

Epitaphs in the Old Burial Places Dedham, Mass.

This is the latest work published by the Dedham Historical Society. It is a work that should be done more generally than it is, to take a copy of these epitaphs and publish them in this way. To a genealogist such books would prove of great value and would afford great aid in his investigations. The Rev. Carlos Slafter, A. M., the compiler of the work, has done a good thing for the toyn besides doing himself great credit in spending a portion of his time in so profitable a manner.

Through the politeness of Mr. Hill the President of the above enterprising society, we have also been favored with a history of the three last pastorates of the " First Parish of Dedham Mass." It is a very neat and able summary of interesting events.

NEWPORT IN 1842.

We here present the following editorials published in the Newport papers under the dates given, as a supplement to the article referred to, which was published in our last Register. Here we wish to record the fact that features in the rivalry between Pawtucket and Woonsocket, as well as between Providence and Newport have recently presented a few disgusting elements that belong to blackguards and not to gentlemen. As between Providence and Newport, for ourselves, we have always had an admiration for both places and consider them both worthy. Because Providence is the largest place, that it should seek to crush a smaller one is unworthy serious thought by any fair-minded person. For any set of men to take political advantage of it is contemptable. The people of our State can teach such men a lesson. If any unfair advantage is ever taken of Newport, then that city or town that endorses such action of their representatives will have to move carefully in the future for they will soon find themselves in a position, - politically speaking, - of being most beautifully left.

We present also, following these articles, another comment which appeared in the Sunday Telegram of Sept. 2, 1888, and would say that we have had strong wishes to do this before but events have ordered differently. It is our intention to treat the struggle of 1842 in a fair and impartial manner, and have therefore, invited articles from both sides of the contest. This is the only true way to get at the whole truth and the truth as it was at the time is what we are searching for and what we wish to obtain.

From Newport Journal April 27, 1889.

THE RIGHT OF THE LINE: PROVIDENCE VS. NEWPORT.

For the Journal.

Forty-seven years ago there was a rebellion in Rhode Island called the "Dorr War," and the chartered military companies were ordered to assist the civil authority, of which companies were the Newport Artillery, the Bristol Artillery, the Warren Artillery, the Providence Light Infantry and others. Dorr had collected his forces and encamped them on Federal hill near Providence. Wanting artillery he sent a detachment into Providence, and in the middle of the day took two pieces of historic cannon from the company in whose care they were and carried them to Federal hill.

No resistance to this raid was made by the company in whose care they were or by any other chartered company in Providence. The excuse was, "No orders had been given to resist." Armed with these two guns and with from four to six old and useless cannon, Dorr, with his irregulars, made a feint attack on the arsenal, threatening to march into Providence, take possession of the State House and State Officers and seize the government of the State.

The executive authority of Rhode Island then fully realized its danger. Seeing that no dependence could be placed upon the Providence military companies and that assistance must come from the south part of the State, the Governor chartered a steamboat and sent it to Newport, Bristol, and Warren, with orders for the Artillery companies of those places to come to Providence as soon as possible. The boat came down at midnight and at sunrise these three Artillery

companies landed at Providence. Newport came up with fifty-four men, besides its officers and cannon. Bristol and Warren sent full ranks and two cannon each. The Bristol company, "The Iron Book," as they were called, (every mother's son a fighting man) had in addition a band, consisting of a bass drum, sharp drum and a clarinet. These three companies landed at India Point, and after some delay were ordered to the Tockwotten House for breakfast; but before any one of them could sip his coffee or eat a crumb of bread a report came flying on fearful wings that Dorr was marching into the city. Orders were given to "take arms" and hurry along to Weybosset Bridge. The orders were obeyed and the companies, the band playing "Federal Hill," as the Newport men afterwards called the tune, marched to the junction of Weybosset and Westminster streets, where they met their companions-in-arms, who were exceedingly glad to see them. There could be no doubt of this, for there they were huddled together, silent and still, apparently not daring to move or to speak, as if fearing to be seen or heard. "Not a drum was heard, not a — note." Occasionally a scout was sent around the corner to see which way Dorr would come.

After further delay and much talk the line was formed and orders were given to attack Dorr on Federal Hill. The Providence Light Infantry boldly led the way, the Bristol band playing "Federal Hill" and the three Artillery companies were escorted up Westminster street and up Atwell's avenue. A halt was then ordered, for the escort had discovered that it was in the wrong place, that military etiquette had been violated and that the right of the line belonged to the Newport Artillery Company, being the oldest in the State, and that one hundred and fifty men (the three Artillery companies) with six pieces of cannon should precede the

Light Infantry Company of Providence in the attack on Dorr, each being an older company. This breach of military etiquette was discovered in this way. The knees of the escort were getting rather shaky and the nearer they came to Federal Hill the weaker they became. All the legs sympathized with the knees and the valiant mouth could no longer command the timid foot.

Very soon a staff officer came down the line and gave the following order to Colonel Swan, commanding the Newport Artillery.

"Colonel Swan. The right of the line belongs to your company. You will march it to the front."

Colonel Swan immediately gave the order "Attention! Newport Artillery! Right oblique! Forward march." The order was obeyed promptly. The Newport Artillery obliqued out of line, took the right of the whole column and kept it until they saw the black mouths of the old historic cannon pointed at and about two hundred feet from them.

The Newport company was then ordered to halt, some arrangement having been made by the executive of the State and Dorr's irregulars that the guns should be restored and the men should disperse, Dorr having first run away.

We need not say any more of Dorr's rebellion. It was crushed. The Newport Artillery took its part in it and did its part.

During the summer of 1842 the ladies of Providence concerted to present to the several military companies which came to Providence in April and June a color to each and the 10th. of September following was appointed to be the day of presentation. All the military companies were invited to meet at Providence on that day and make a grand pa-

rade through the streets to the Training Ground, where the presentations were to be made.

The Providence Light Infantry, for some reason or other, and perhaps not worth recollecting, claimed the right of line, the post of honor. There being now no danger from the two historic guns, loaded to the muzzle, (the guns being now in the keeping of the Warren Artillery) and no Federal Hill to climb, and it being only a day for grand parade and glorification, the Light Infantry loudly and persistently clamored for the opportunity to march first in the line. The claim was resisted, some sharp correspondence ensued, the Providence brigadiers, that is the committee of arrangements, said that the program was completed; that it would be difficult to make changes; that an opportunity to march first was offered to and accepted by the Providence Light Infantry; that the program could not be changed and that the Newport Artillery must take its place somewhere to the rear, according to the program.

This arrangement was positively refused to be submitted to. The Providence brigadiers, who seemed inclined to act adversely to the Newport Artillery Company, were told that unless the Newport company had the right of the line and post of honor it would not participate in the parade. The assertion of right settled the dispute. The Artillery Company of Newport, on the 10th. of September, 1842, took the right of the line and kept it, as it did in the previous April on Federal Hill, when there was no disputing to whom the honor belonged. The Newport Artillery went to Providence on that day with eighty-four muskets and a full complement of officers. It was the best company in the line and had the best band (Dodsworth's, I think, of New York).

This article is not written to make the Providence Light Infantry feel uncomfortable, but only to show from facts and precedents that the post of honor in time of danger and in time of peaceful parade has been conceded to the Newport Artillery as of right. It is useless to attempt to take it from them.

There was one man at Federal Hill of whom honorable mention should be made. He was Colonel William Blodgett, senior, and he marched side by side with Colonel Swan, about four paces in front of the writer of this article. Had there been fifty as resolute men in Providence who could have had the management of affairs, it is possible that there would not have been a "Dorr War."

From Newport Mercury, April 27, 1889.

EDITORIAL.

We publish in this issue an exceedingly interesting and timely article upon the "Dorr Rebellion," by Mr. James C. Swan, one of the participants in that glorious but bloodless fight. Mr. Swan probably gives a better account of those stormy times in the history of Rhode Island than has ever before been written. The promptness with which the Artillery Company, under the command of Col. William B. Swan, responded to the calls of the Governor of the State shows that this organization could always be relied upon in time of danger. It shows too that our Providence friends, although anxious, then as now, for the place of honor in times of holiday show, yet when they come down to actual business and they smell danger ahead, then they are willing that others

shall bear off the honors. The "right of the line" was awarded to the Artillery Company without a question on that occasion, and the Providence troops were glad to shelter themselves behind the sturdy sons of Newport as they marched up Federal Hill. The same spirit animates the organizations of the two cities now as in the days of '42. The jealousy manifested by the militia of the State towards the Artillery Company has never been more apparent than in the last few weeks. The Providence Light Infantry, nearly half a century ago in the wilds of Chepachet, were only too glad of an opportunity to march behind the Newport soldiery. Now on a dress parade occasion where the eyes of half the nation are to observe them they object to any one but themselves occupying the place of honor. The controversy that our neighbors up the river have been carrying on for some weeks past over the Newport Artillery Company is unworthy the men engaged in it and the sooner it is ended the better it will be for the good feeling that should exist between the two sections of the State.

The article will also appear in the next issue of the Narragansett Historical Register.

From Newport Daily Observer, April 25, 1889.

EDITORIAL.

Our fellow citizen, Mr. James C. Swan, has prepared and will have published in the columns of next Saturday's Mercury, a very delightful article entitled "The Newport Artillery Company in 1842; Federal Hill and Chepachet." It

tells the story of the part the Artillery Company took in the Dorr War, and every incident presented is from personal knowledge, for Mr. Swan was one of the number who followed his gallant brother, the late Col. W. B. Swan, to uphold the State's properly constituted authority and to maintain the dignity of the law. The article, comes at a singularly appropriate time, for the Artillery Company has been very much discussed of late, owing to the petty opposition which sprung up when it became known that Gov. Taft had determined that the ancient and honorable military organization should attend the Washington Inauguration Centennial. We hope every citizen will read the article, for it is, historically speaking, an exceptionally valuable one.

There cannot be a doubt but what the same spirit of sturdy gallantry which was shown by the members of the Company in '42, characterize those individuals who go to make up the roster in '89. They have never yet been found lacking in their duty.

It is understood that Mr. Swan's article will also appear in the next number of the Narragansett Historical Register.

HISTORY MAKERS.

How men differ who write of Rhode Island.

STORIES THAT DO NOT AGREE.

The Dorr War revived by its Algerine Adjutant General.

The making of history is said to depend largely upon the whims, interests, prejudices and passions of those who undertake to write it.

What some historians extol others decry, what some condemn others applaud. That history depends largely upon personal feelings is demonstrated in the history of Rhode Island, its traditions, and its political and social institutions.

If a stranger should seek to become acquainted with the virtues of the Republican party since its existence, he may find in the columns of the Providence Journal all he desires. Its columns for a quarter of a century and more were full of praises for this party. Nothing on earth or heaven could excel the grandness and goodness of the G. O. P. If another man should seek to learn something of the vileness of this same Republican party, the more recent columns of the same paper will afford him material for contempt and condemnation. Perhaps in a few months' time the old praise system will be revived, and those to come after us will be more puzzled still to account for these vagaries of history.

THE DORR HISTORY.

■ Three days ago Mr. James N. Arnold, Editor of the *Narragansett Historical Register*, called at the Telegram office with a copy of his instructive magazine. In it was found what purports to be a history of the Dorr War. It is from the pen of an aged and highly respected citizen, Elisha Dyer, Sr., Adjutant General of the State during the Dorr troubles, and father of the present Adjutant General of Rhode Island. To read Mr. Dyer's account of the Dorr-Algerine campaign one might suppose that the people of Rhode Island who differed politically from Mr. Dyer were a set of cutthroats, robbers and villains.

And yet Mr. Dyer has doubtless written his history as honestly as he is capable of writing it, as honestly as anyone

on the Algerine side has written. In his account he frequently produces extracts of opinion that differ widely from the opinions of many of his fellow citizens. One of these opinions reads as follows :

“ Nearly all the troops were ordered from Chepachet, and arrived with about 130 prisoners at 5 o'clock. The City Guards went out to escort them, and as their arrival was generally expected, the windows and doors of the streets through which they passed were crowded with spectators, and a dense mass assembled in Market Square to welcome the return of their gallant fellow citizens. We never remember to have seen the streets so crowded. Handkerchiefs waved from the windows, cheers ascended from the side-walks, and a perfect shower of flowers fell on both sides of the way. Nearly every soldier had a bouquet in his hand or stuck in the end of his musket, the bridles of the horses were ornamented with them, and the cannons were wreathed around from the muzzle to the breech. Nothing could exceed the enthusiasm and delight which was manifested on the features of the fair faces that smiled from every window. General Steadman's Brigade, the third, brought in about thirty prisoners. That brigade mustered about 500. The prisoners were marched to the State Prison. Colonel Brown, with the Marine Artillery and Light Infantry, followed with the other prisoners. About one hundred of these prisoners were also carried to the State Prison. The spoils, consisting of the captured cannons, drums, muskets, pikes and munitions of war, were carried along after the companies, and were received with repeated cheers. Including the escort, the number of men under arms was about 1,300, and surely a finer sight never gladdened the good old city. The honest yeomanry

of the State, gallant young men and noble old men, had returned from the performance of the highest duty of a Republican citizen, the vindication of the law; they had put down a traitorous and murderous conspiracy; they had proved themselves worthy of the blood that fills their veins, and had shown that the line of a noble ancestry was destined to suffer no disgrace at their hands.

"To them and to their equally gallant associates who were dismissed yesterday, or who still remain at their posts are due the thanks of the State, and not only of the State, but of the Union, for had Dorr succeeded, the evil would not have been confined to Rhode Island. Every State would have felt the shock, and our Republican institutions would have trembled beneath the blow.

"But the crisis has been met triumphantly, and the great cause of law and order still rests on its unbroken foundation."

"What an escape from such murderous wretches!" says the reader of Mr. Dyer's thrilling historical sketch.

Ah, but wa't. What do other historians say of this war? Another gentleman equally as honest, equally as respectable and with equal facilities for recording the facts, as Mr. Dyer has given to the people of Rhode Island a history of the Dorr war. Hear what he says:

"The Algerines here commenced the course of absurdities which afterwards distinguished all their movements. Martial law was declared by the Legislature, a body of functionaries; and this is, perhaps, the only instance in which martial law was ever known to be declared by the Legislature of any State. The students were dismissed from Brown University, and the college buildings were appropriated as barracks. Armed guards paraded the streets constantly, and, in violation of the Constitution of the United States and of all right,

commenced their series of house-breakings and insults. Doors and windows were burst into by these armed ruffians; locks were broken or forced open; private apartments were entered without leave or notice, and not unfrequently half-dressed or undressed females were dragged forth with mockery and insult. Many of those engaged in committing these outrages held high places in the church. Ministers, deacons and church members invaded the houses of their fellow communicants, and the bonds of Christian union were violently broken. Others held commissions and were receiving salaries from the civil departments under the United States, but no check withheld any from the prosecution of these wicked designs. Neighbors trespassed on the social right, Christians forgot the privileges of Christians and men the rights of men.

* * * * *

"It should not be forgotten that these 130 prisoners were bound with ropes, eight together, their hands being pinioned behind them. There was a continual wrenching one way and another from uneasiness and pain as well as from a constant struggle of each man to avoid the rough places in the road and get the best path in the road for himself to walk in. The Rhode Island slaves (so their savage captors supposed), had been brought under the yoke years before; and their necks had been pretty well bound, but they had never been broken to harness and they were restive when that harness galled. If anyone lagged behind for an instant he was pricked with the bayonet, or a pistol or a musket was levelled at his head or breast. In addition to all this physical discomfort, hunger, thirst, bruised feet and arms, intolerable fatigue and almost broken hearts, every kind and degree of insult and abuse was continually heaped upon them which

evil spirits under the influence of evil spirits could invent, insult and abuse such as no man ever offered to man, whatever might be his condition; for the wretch who can insult a fallen foe is a libel on the character and a disgrace to the name of man.

"On reaching the city the prisoners were halted; first, opposite to the Hoyle Tavern, when a new accession of black-guard ruffianism appeared; and a law and order mob, continually increasing, escorted the procession through the streets with hooting and hissing and all foul and inhuman abuses. They were halted again opposite Colonel Brown's residence and in various other places, and the lady Algerines waved their handkerchiefs and threw flowers to the conquering heroes in the greatest profusion from every window and terrace as they passed along, thus acknowledging themselves indebted for all of their remaining virtue to the triumphant defenders of 'Banks and Beauty' -- a band of filthy, drunken licentiates! Oh, Modesty! where was then thy blush? And Truth, and Justice, where were your young defenders?

"Led in cruel bonds by wicked men through the city of Roger Williams, and the fair hands of woman, garlanding their brutal captors. If there was a time to be ashamed of Rhode Island -- aye! with the deepest, sincerest shame, that was the hour. This conduct of the Algerine woman is hardly to be excused in any way. Whatever might have been their political sentiments, the sight of the prisoners -- men, their neighbors and friends, and in many cases near relatives, driven through the streets, bound with ropes, amid cruel insults and bitter curses, should have subdued their animosity and caused a reaction of feeling; and would have done so if every single particle of the true nature of woman had not been crushed by a passion so monstrous that it is difficult to

believe the female breast could have harbored it. Many of these women are said to have practiced pistol shooting, in order, I suppose, to defend their honor against Thomas Dorr the wholesale violator; and murderous wishes and expressions were not unfrequently on their lips. All history proves that woman naturally inclines to the side of mercy, and that without question of whether the sufferer was friend or enemy or right or wrong. The conduct of the female Algerines of Rhode Island presents a mortifying contrast to this character — a monstrous deformity in the fair proportions of woman.

“And these men, to the eye of the chronicle, had no ‘sense of their forlorn condition?’ That is not to be wondered at, for the Rev. Dr. Wayland had just begun to discover traces of “deep feelings,” and of course, it would not do to go beyond a doctor of divinity.

“At the head of College street another halt was made, and orders were given to load with double ball cartridge, and an understanding was conveyed to the men that they were to be taken round back of the colleges and SHOT. This capped the climax of brutal depravity. Many believed they were to be shot, and some boys and young lads could not forbear crying aloud in the intense agony occasioned by the idea of a cruel and unnatural death.

“When the tortured nerves had been wrung to their utmost tension, the captives were marched over to the prison, so exhausted, so worn out, that any shelter was welcome. They were crowded in together, from twelve to fourteen in a cell of 7 x 9 feet, with an aperture 7 x 4 inches, the only opening for the admission of air. No tongue can tell, no imagination can paint the horrors of that prison. Think of it! Fourteen men occupying a space of 7 x 9 feet in that oppressively hot weather, and breathing that putrid air.

Eleven of the fourteen could just lie down wedged in together, 'heads and points,' as they expressed it, and then the remaining three had just, and only room enough to stand in. It is very hard to be crowded at all when one is tired; and think of those harassed, faint and jaded men lying in that manner on the bare pavement. It is horrible. But the worst of all was the perfectly fetid air."

QUERIES.

1. *Havens*. Who was the wife of Thomas Havens, who died 1748 in North Kingstown, and of his father, Thomas Havens, who died 1704 in the same town? When were these men born?

2. *Spink*. What was the parentage of Abigail, the first wife of Nicholas² Spink of (Robert¹)?

3. *Woodmansee* -- *Lillibridge*. What was the parentage of Mary Woodmansee who married Thomas² Lillibridge (Thomas¹) in Westerly, June 12, 1726.

4. *Hazard*, -- *Wilcox*. Who was Amy the wife of Robert³ Hazard (Robert,² Thomas¹)? Edward³ Wilcox of Westerly, (Stephen,² Edward¹) married a daughter of Robert² Hazard (Thomas¹). What was her first name?

5. *Burdick*. What was the parentage of Mary, the first wife of Benjamin² Burdick (Robert¹), who died in Westerly, 1741?

6. *Barker, -- Swares, -- Bliven.* Is there any evidence confirmatory of a conjecture that Freeloove Swares who married Edward Bliven May 12, 1719, in Westerly, is identical with Freeloove Barker daughter of Peter Barker and his wife Freeloove Bliss?

7. *Lewis.* Who were the parents of Mary Lewis who married April 5, 1731, in Westerly, Joseph⁴ Lewis (Joseph³, John², John¹.)?

8. *Munro, -- Taylor.* Who were parents of Sarah Munro, married Nov. 18, 1742, in Westerly, Job⁴ Taylor (John, John, Robert.)?

9. *Searle, -- Gladding.* Who were the parents of Solomon Searle who married April 18, 1723, in Bristol, R. I., Elizabeth² Gladding (Willima¹ and Mary.) and who died at or near Providence, Feb. 17, 1774?

10. *Cook, -- Borden.* Who were the parents of Hope Cook, born 1721, died 1791, who married March 12, 1747 (probably in Tiverton) Richard⁵ Borden (Thomas,⁴ Richard³ John,² Richard¹ and Joan.)?

New Bedford, Mass.

Ray Greene Huling.

A Centennial Ode. Our venerated clerical friend (Rev. A. R. Bradbury, M. A.), has handed us an ode under the above caption which is very interesting reading. Its spirit is devout and throughout the entire work there is a deep vein of thankfulness for the blessings bestowed by the Divine Power upon the first one hundred years history of the Free-will Baptists in America. The work is embellished with a portrait of Elder Bradbury, the house at New Durham, N. H., where Elder Benjamin Randall organized the first church of the order, and the room where the organization was held.

LEGENDS OF NARRAGANSETT.

By Caroline Hazard.

In the *Sunday Journal*, of July 21, Aug. 4, and 16, 1889, we find the following poems by Miss. Caroline Hazard. The local traditions of a place woven into verse has ever found a deep interest with us and hence the excuse of transferring to the pages of the Register these poetical gems. The Editor.

PETAQUAMSCUTT MARSH.

The tide was out at set os sun,
The black marsh shone with gleams of red ;
A little island stood alone,
But smoke curled up, a slender thread,
Some man lived on this lonely place,
But bats and owls to see his face.

A lonely place, half hut, half cave,
Plastered with mud and built of stone,
Just out of reach of high tide wave,
And there a hermit dwelt alone ;
Shell fish and herbs supplied his store,
He bowed beneath his years three score.

There sat he, withered, bowed and old,
And shivered o'er his scanty blaze.
Upon his coat a gleam of gold
Bespoke its early better days,
And golden lillies of fair France,
The old man sat as in a trance.

He saw, and naught else could he see,

A face, an Indian maiden's face,

This was the place, and he was free,

And she, the fairest of her race.

He played a game, she lost her whole,

He gave a kiss and she - her soul.

He wandered lightly through the world

And fought and laughed through many a fight.

Where'er the French flag was unfurled

There would he seek some new delight.

But still beneath his careless grace

He saw that Indian maiden's face.

This was the place, 'twas here, 'twas here,

Great God, is that a baby's cry?

He trembles with a sudden fear,

He starts and gasps convulsively,

Then hastens through the night winds harsh,

And gropes his way down to the marsh.

The marsh seems firm, the tide is out,

And black and darksome is the night;

The cry leads on with answering shout,

He hastens on with all his might.

If he could succor this poor child

Perchance his fate will be more mild.

And on, and on, an endless waste -

The night is black - no one to see -

Whose child? whose child? in frenzied haste

He stumbles on, it may not be -

His youth comes back, and by his side

There is a face - his Indian bride.

The tide was out, the night was black,
The marsh was soft, and on he sped,
With searching gaze that ne'er looked back,
And knew not that he chased the dead.
When morning came all trace was gone,
The little island stood alone.

THE CHASE OF THE ORPHEUS.

There was war with England, desperate news !
Along the Rhode Island shore
The great ship Orpheus kept up her cruise
Looking for prizes of war.
From Point Judith to Beaver Tail
And over to Newport and back did she sail,
No matter what weather or how blew the gale,
With lookout behind and before.
Twas a stormy time. A heavy ground swell
Rolled in and broke on the coast,
And on the beaches it thundering fell,
But still she kept to her post.
And after one thick and foggy night
Through a rift in the cloud in the dawning light
There was a quarry, just in sight,
Faint and white as a ghost.
There, barely seen, was the Yankee craft
For which had been guarded the mouth of the Bay;
And her cargo they knew would furnish a draught
Of the best that is shipped from the Bay of Biscay;
But how did it happen, how did she glide
Past the Orpheus watch? With the fog to hide

She had sailed up the Bay on the turn of the tide,
While becalmed the Orpheus lay.

She had passed her! The Captain shouted with rage,
And gave orders to put to the chase,
And what good luck did the Yankee engage,
For there was Newport, right in face,
Which, could she gain, she was safe and sound,
Or Bristol has good harbor ground -
And the Captain vented his wrath profound
And righted his ship for the race.

How she sailed, the gallant little brig,
She caught each breath of the morning wind
And forged ahead, while the heavier rig
Of the Orpheus slowly followed behind.

And the Captain shouted with might and main
A health to King George if the prize we gain
From the best of the wine she doth contain,
Each man shall choose to his mind.

Then went up a shout from fore and aft,
And the Orpheus stood with each rope hauled taut,
And each eye scanned the little craft

As the great white sails the fresh breeze caught,
And the Yankee went staggering on in fright,

A few moments more, and with safety in sight
She turned to the left instead of the right,
Instead of starboard to port.

What a shout the Orpheus crew did shout!

She takes the West Passage, she's ours, they cried,
Before she makes Bristol, without a doubt

We shall sail her down, and the prize divide.

And the chase grew hot, and the Orpheus gained,
Her guns were in order and fully trained,
She is ours! they cried, it but remained
To near her for one broadside.

Past Little Neck Beach, past Whale Rock on the west,
With every stitch of her canvass spread,
Past Dickens's Reef, and sailing her best
The gallant little Yankee fled,
But the Englishmen eyed her with satisfied eyes,
Here is Westquag Beach, they computed her size,
We are gaining fast, and will take the prize
Off the Bonnet, they said.

When lo - of all fools, cried the Captain then,
Look what she is doing! No tack that last,
They will run the brig ashore, my men;
They are going to beach her! All aghast
They watched her plunge through the roaring sea,
While the waves dashed round her in frantic glee,
And washed her decks while the spray flew free,
Till her bows in the sand stuck fast.

So the brig was saved from the enemy's hand,
The brave little brig, that was called the Wampoa;
And most of the cargo was got safe to land,
Spite of all the great Orpheus could do.
For she opened fire, and blazed away
And the Wampoa was burned on the beach, they say,
But her cargo made merry for many a day,
While the tale was told anew.

HANNA'S HILL.

Narragansett.

On the heat of the August sun,
And the dance of the flies and midges,
When the cattle gather one by one
To all the sheltered ridges;
When the fire-flies dance, when falls the night
And the glow worm sheds its softest light
About the river bridges.

When the great wide marsh lies black and bare,
At the time of low tide water,
And the rushes shrink in the golden air -
Not a breath from any quarter -
When the swamp mosquitoes sharpen their bills,
And giddily dance round Hanna's Hill
Prepared for their work of slaughter.

So they do now, So did they of yore,
So runs the ancient story,
A hundred years ago and more -
The tale with age is hoary -
Of master and slave, and the slave ran away
Took with him a boat, and for many a day,
They found neither him, nor his dory.

Then the master said, and an oath he swore -
And he said it for all to hear him -
If the slave comes back, it shall be as before,
For not an iron shall sear him.
Nor shall he be whipped, nor have extra task;
If he will come back, it is all that I ask,
And never a lash shall come near him.

Then the slave who had kept in hiding so well,
Heard of the words of his master -
His food was all gone, it was easy to tell
He was weakening faster and faster -
So just at eve in the waning light,
He came back to his home as fell the night,
Thinking no thought of disaster.

Then the master laughed a laugh of glee -
It is true I will have no whipping;
We will take him out on the marsh, said he,
To cure his love of shipping.
Out on the marsh, to the little hill,
Where mosquitoes dance and sharpen their bill,
He can have a taste of their nipping.

They took him out, and stripped him bare,
And on the ground they laid him,
And left him in the warm night air,
And fast and tight they made him,
And the air was dancing with insect life
And he 'gainst them all waged an impotent strife,
And all night long they flayed him.

When the Sun looked up from out the sea,
And sent forth golden flushes,
Silent and still and calm lay he,
Nor saw the morning blushes;
And his master's laughter was turned to dread,
When he came and found it a place of the dead,
Where the marsh flies dance in the rushes.

They dance and they dance in the August noon,
And float as light as a feather,
And all night long hum an insolent tune,

Joining in chorus together.

Men call the place to this day Hanna's Hill,
And there in the marsh they are dancing still,
Through all the summer weather.

We publish the following poem to please our seafaring patrons, and to show that wherever the Yankee Sailor may be, the moment danger arises, then he shows those grand elements of bravery for which he has ever been celebrated. While the poem does not narrate a Rhode Island subject, yet the deeds recorded can be appreciated by our sailors and their friends.

The Editor.

WELL WORTH A CENTURY'S ACCLAIM.

By the Rev. Henry G. Perry, A. M.

"It was while we were acting as sails in the rigging that the Calliope made her masterly retreat. We saw her heading for the open seas and struggling manfully against wind and wave As she passed us we gave her three hearty encouraging cheers, and the answer came back: 'Three cheers for the Trenton and the American Flag.' It was an encouraging moment all round, as the English ship was about to gain her point and we about to gain ours."

(Cadet Decker's account of the Samoan hurricane, Apia Bay, March 16 and 17, 1889.)

All hands aloft ! rang out the word
From Trenton's deck, in Apia's Bay.
By seething Samoa's shore , that day
The sore-pressed war ship, beat and scarred,
Kept battling still to sheer away
From death upon the reef.

Her anchors dragged, her fires were quenched,
The outpoured oil proved useless, too,
As o'er the raging torrent drew
The Trenton - with her rudder wrenched
From place - toward fatal rock. New
Horrors ! Is there no relief ?

But now the British ship heads on
For open sea and life - " full steam ! "
Staunch Calliope, hail ! Abeam
The warship of good Brother John,
See ! how the English colors stream -
Defy the blast - aha !

All hands aloft ! Up from the deck
Five hundred men mount -- " Man the yards ! "
A sail of human souls ! God guards
The brave. It saves the Trenton's wreck;
The blast upon her tars retards
The shock ! Hurrah ! Hurrah !

Aye ! Human sails ! Five hundred souls
From those shorn shroud tops send a shout
Of Yankee grit to English pluck ! out
O'er the hurtling deep forth rolls
A roar of courage clear and stout
To cheer the Briton heart.

And back from Calliope - free
And prompt as cannon shot - comes loud
The answer, just as clear and proud :

“ Three cheers for the Trenton and the
American flag ! ” Three cheers ! Crowd
Glory on the act, O Art !

O, hearts of oak, and freedom's band,
Old England and Columbia there --
By mad midocean isle -- where
Nations watched disputed land,
Ye did a deed that makes men swear
The race heroic is not run.

A cloud of potentates far East,
A century of Presidents,
(May no political portents
Frown on such grand centennial feast !)
Behold us while Omnipotence
Smiles on our favored West.

Because today, thank God, we see
Throughout our borders plenty, peace,
And promise of the glad surcease
For good, of strife or rivalry.
Welcome, one century's increase,
With every vantage blest.

That act on Apia's stormy flood,
In all that cyclone's wrath and 'larm,
Shows clearly how fraternal, warm
And true to self our common blood !
It shamed foul fury, hate and harm,
The two worlds then shook hands;

And sped love's message, fair and sweet.
O'er wind and wave all men to greet,
And voice "good will" throughout all lands.
Chicago, Ill., April 30, 1889.

A RHODE ISLAND SETTLEMENT.

We are kindly permitted to make extracts from a newspaper article in regard to a few facts relating to events more or less connected with Rhode Island history.

The Berkshire Historical Society took an outing and visited Stafford's Hill, the settlement from whence sprang Adams and Cheshire, Mass. The gentlemen present, made the following remarks attributed to them as per extracts here given.

The Editor.

"Stafford's Hill, was the original settlement from which grew Adams and Cheshire. Stafford's Hill was once a flourishing village with two prosperous churches, a number of well patronized stores, and a good-sized population. To-day all that remains is the ancient weed-grown grave-yard, and one dilapidated house, and Stafford's Hill is the only completely deserted village in Massachusetts.

"One of the most interesting things in the cemetery is a row of three graves, those of a wife and her two husbands. On the centre tombstone are these words, "Freelove, daughter of Joseph Brown, successive consort of William Jenks and David Cushing, physicians of Cheshire who here rest from their labors." Here also are buried Rev. John Worden, who for 38 years was pastor of the Baptist church, Jacob Stafford,

Major Samuel Low, and Stephen Carpenter, all the latter taking part in the battle of Bennington.

"Rev. A. B. Whipple of Pittsfield read a sketch of the life of Rev. Mr. Worden, which was from the sermon preached at his funereal. Twelve persons who had been among his parishioners at Providence, R. I., formed the church over which he presided. They went to Stafford's Hill in 1767, and settled on a piece of land bought by Gov. Nicholas Cooke of Rhode Island and Joseph Bennett of Providence. The place was called New Providence, and in 1774 the old Baptist church was built. The town had about a dozen dwellings and its industries were a tannery, comb factory, grist and saw mill, and fulling mill, and the cause of its final decay was the removal of the industries to Adams and Cheshire where better water privileges could be obtained.

"Shubael Lincoln, 70, said the old church built in 1774, was moved in 1820, to what was called the "ministerial lot," and converted into a house. The new church had been built on the Hill in 1817, when the old building was given up.

"John Wells and John Brown said the day when the church was moved was a beautiful one, and nearly all the persons in the vicinity assembled to witness the novel sight. The church was drawn slowly up the hill by 100 yoke of oxen and safely deposited where it now stands. Mr. Wells who attended school under Elder Bliss with Elias Whipple, father of Rev. A. B. Whipple and a classmate, told of attending church when a boy, and said he still has a piece of one of the chains used in moving the edifice. Capt. Brown said that his father, who was a blacksmith, mended the chains gratis, and in speaking of the moving Mr. Brown remarked; "Al the town was there, and a barrel of rum, and a good time : n l no accident."

"Dr. J. Leland Miller of Sheffield gave an account of Stafford's Hill as the great emporium of trade. His mother, when 15, came on horseback from Clarksburg, to purchase her "come out dress," consisting of four yards of calico at 75 cents a yard, and in this dress she attended a ball in the house now occupied by J. M. Waterman of Williamstown.

"Rev. Dr. Annable of Adams, a great grand-son of Col. Low, next gave some reminiscences of the Colonel, who came here in 1776, and was active in all the Revolutionary war. In the beginning of the war he held slaves, and then declared them free. He then gave some examples of the old records and deeds of the old church.

"Judge Barker, descendant of a Stafford Hill family, spoke of the joys of a return to beautiful Berkshire after long absence. He briefly traced the history of the founding of the old village, now deserted, and paid a high tribute to the men who bravely went there from their Rhode Island home to make for themselves a new dwelling place.

"Nearly all present then went to the top of the hill where the old cellars with their few mouldering timbers are about all that is left of the once flourishing village."

It was our intention to have commenced in this number the Baptisms of St. Paul's church Narragansett, but having commenced in our last number the South Kingstown Friend's Record we have thought it best to finish that first which we have done in the present number of the Register. We have done this in order that we might have room in our July number for a liberal installment of this invaluable record. Our Narragansett patrons will feel no disappointment in this matter, for they will find an ample space given to their section of the State in the present number of the Register.

Picturesque Narragansett.

Messrs J. A. & R. A. Reed's edition of this delightful guide book of 1889 is a beautiful one, the entire work having been rewritten and much new and valuable matter added and profusely illustrated. It is well worth the price asked for it 25 cents. In one feature the Messrs Reed display an excellent judgement in our opinion, and that is in the selection of paper. "No paper is too good for one of their books" seems to be their motto, and certainly since they have been in the publishing business there has been no house in the State that has produced better work. This is saying considerable when we have in mind the fact that our State can boast of several superior printing establishments.

A Big Cargo of Salt. The British Bark Lottie Stewart brought to Providence July 20, 1889, for Ryder Bro's, the largest cargo of salt that has yet been brought to this port. The manifest calls for 30,000 bushels, but if it has not shrunk by leakage will probably over-run near a 1,000 bushels. The cargo will weigh about 1,050 tons.

It is said that man is never satisfied with his lot, therefore, the Editor of the Register being human and subject to the pleasures and pains of life, must plead guilty to this charge. He feels that the Register is doing a good work, an invaluable work, and a work that should find a more responsive feeling than it has as yet been its lot to find. He feels that he has a good cause and a cause that should be sustained, and while he feels and knows he has the energy and push to keep his publication alive, yet his poverty or want of means has sadly crippled him in his work so far. Our patrons are, many of them wealthy men, interested deeply in our work

and wish it done, but have not the time to do it, and they the means. If these two could be united, then a more successful result could at once be brought about. There are scores of ministers in our State that are enjoying a thousand dollars a year and more. Were the Register so placed that it could have this increase of capital, our patrons would soon be surprised at the change that would be wrought. Cannot we persuade our wealthy patrons to try this experiment on the Register and witness the result. They would soon be convinced that the Register was doing a work that any man ought to feel a pride as well as a pleasure to both patronize and encourage.

In the matter of our Vital Records which we are now contemplating publishing in separate and distinct volumes and which will when published give book and page for every Birth, Marriage, Death, Inventory, or Will presented; we have thought it best to publish each town distinct by itself. In this way we can hope to secure a local aid in towns that are more or less alive to their own interests than others, that we would not be able to obtain otherwise. Unless we can obtain State and Town aid, one or both, by way of a liberal subscription, then we must allow the work to remain as it is for the present. We shall speak more decidedly of this matter in our next number.

The next number of the Register will be ready in about two months or as soon as means will allow us to set the type and print its pages. It will be fully as interesting a number as the present one. Now that the volume is half printed, our patrons need not hesitate about sending us the subscription, as the rest of the volume will surely be forthcoming if life holds out and no great calamity intervenes to prevent it.

The Editor would call especial attention to the contents of this number of 144 pages. This number is something like what we would have every one, and which can be had, if our patronage would but warrant it. In this connection he would earnestly entreat his patrons to send us our dues as soon as they can make it convenient so to do, as we are in urgent need of it in order to meet the running expenses of the enterprise. We do not see why our patrons cannot do a little better by us than they have been in the way of doing, in order that the Register may get upon its feet in good shape.

It is hard to be obliged to work upon the Register as we do and then not to realize a more responsive encouragement. At this time, now, that we are in so urgent need of our dues will not our patrons help us to them, and will they not interest themselves enough to procure new patrons. If each old patron would but procure a new one, then soon the Register would be in better shape than it is at present.

A great drawback to the success of the Register is the want of means to bring it up to the standard that its Editor wishes. Had he the means in proportion to his will, then the Register would be excelled by no other like publication in the country. Without capital and with a very limited number of subscribers it has ever been a dreary outlook in the matter of publishing. Added to this is a foolish jealousy of a few miserable cranks, of whom it would be an insult to consider either scholars or gentlemen in any sense of the word and who have in their own narrow and contemptable way, have done the Register all the harm that lay in their power.

The Register has been favored on the other hand, by a few noble friends who have come generously to our assistance and to them is due the fact that the Register is still alive. Thus it ever is, lights and shadows across the pathway of life. The Editor often thinks that he has more of these shadows than belongs to him properly as his share.

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VITAL RECORD

OF

RHODE ISLAND

1636 - 1850

MARRIAGES BIRTHS AND DEATHS

TOGETHER WITH

WILLS AND INVENTORIES

BY JAMES N. ARNOLD

EDITOR OF THE

NARRAGANSETT HISTORICAL REGISTER

VOL. I